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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 158. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia...	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6060	Mooltan.	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
21st February.	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE, PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accomodation and further information apply to
A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	14th Aug.	16th Aug.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi.	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3765	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	580	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
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Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DUMRA ..	1695,	Thu, 4th Sept,	9 a. m,	Direct
LHASA ..	2185	Fri. 5th Sept.	*6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 4th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 4th September calling at Karachi Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday, 4th Sept
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 18th ,,
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	,, 2nd October
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 16th October

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. CHINDWARA 5,192 tons, on or about 3rd September, 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.
2nd September, 1913.
161

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FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200
ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

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Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
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STEAM	EXPERIENCE
GAS	AND
ELECTRICITY	EFFICIENCY.

Has placed our Works on a par with the best of England and America.

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Branches:—
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Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
160

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year will be allowed.
SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application
Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.
The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.
JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

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The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
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J. EDGBIN,
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BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil at Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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999

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RESULTS FOR 1912.
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Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
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REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.
Prices compare favourably with local rates.
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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

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Minimum charge..... 1 0
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A MANAGER or Lady Manager is required for a small Hotel opening on 1st October. Please apply with copies of certificates and stating salary expected to PROPRIETOR, Hotel Concordia. Care of Bank of Upper India, Bareilly.

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NARAYANRAO & RUTTONSHAW,
Contractors,

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Apply RAI SAHIB M. GULAB SINGH & SONS. Educational Publishers and Printers, Lahore.

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WANTED Sub-Assistant Surgeons for Alwar State Medical Department, pay Rs. 30 with Rs. 10 allowance (which includes local and horse allowance) and free quarters. Applicants, who must not be over 30 years of age, should apply, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to STATE SURGEON, Alwar. Successful candidates must join at their own expense.

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PERSONAL ASSISTANT
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0414

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FOR SALE—TWO LADIES' BICYCLES, Humber make, in perfect order, Price Rs. 100 each or nearest offer. Apply "J. C." Care of "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Newly painted CHEAP COMPARTMENTS in "Diamond Jubilee Buildings," Nesbit Road. Apply MALI there. 0355

TO BE LET—A small BUNGALOW, with outhouses and a large garden near Bulsar Railway Station. Apply Box 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that receipt No. 193, of Share No. 3397 of The Bombay United Spg. Wg. Co., Ltd., is lost and none should deal with the receipt.
423 NAVNITLAL HARKISONDAS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, the 3rd and 4th proximo, those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instrument Act 1881.
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th August, 1913. 399

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay will be held in the hall of the Framji Cawasji Institute on Saturday the 6th September next at 5-20 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the purpose of making a further representation to the Government of India on the question of separation of the Judicial branch of His Majesty's Service from the Executive Branch also on the recent development touching Indians in South Africa.
Sd. D. E. WACHA,
" C. H. SETALVAD,
" AMIRUDIN TYABJI,
" N. M. SAMARTH,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 30th August 1913. 0405

THE SALVATION ARMY.

KING EDWARD EUROPEAN INDUSTRIAL HOME AND WORKSHOPS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

DON'T THROW away your Waste Paper. Whatever you have in large or small quantities, the Salvation Army will be glad to collect.
DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS THE PAPER THAT WE HAVE COLLECTED IN BOMBAY HAS PROVIDED WORK FOR 60 DESTITUTE EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS DAILY. As the number seeking our help are increasing daily, we beg respectfully to ask you to give your Waste Paper to help us to find work for them. We can make use of any kind of Newspapers, office waste account books, etc. Our system guarantees the destruction of all that is given to us.
We shall be glad to supply you with the necessary bags for collecting and to remove the same when full at your convenience.
All communications should be addressed to THE MANAGER.
Telephone, 2416.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of Shah Dwarkadas Chhotalal, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant and a merchant ..... Deceased
Bai Diwali, and Bai Suraj, widows of the said deceased, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, two of the executors named in the said will Petitioners
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-second day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(S.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 22nd day of August 1913.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE
Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20
Half-Yearly .....Rs. 11
Quarterly .....Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly.....Rs. 30
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16
Quarterly.....Rs. 9

NOTICES.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees ten (Rs. 10) per Share for the half year ended 30th June, 1913, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after FRIDAY, the 26th September, 1913, between 11-30 am., and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th September, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th September, to 26th September, 1913, both days inclusive.
By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1913.

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYING AND PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees four (Rs. 4) per Share for the half year ended 30th June, 1913, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after FRIDAY, the 26th September, 1913, between 11-30 am., and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th September, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th September, to 26th September, 1913, both days inclusive.
By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1913.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees twenty (Rs. 20) per Share for the half year ended 30th June, 1913, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, 29th day of September, 1913, between 11-30 a.m., and 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th day of September, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th September, to 26th September, 1913, both days inclusive.
By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1913.

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees six (Rs. 6) per Share for the half year ended 30th June, 1913, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 29th day of September, 1913, between 11-30 a.m., and 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th day of September, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th September, to 1st October, 1913, both days inclusive.
By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1913.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle FORT, BOMBAY.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are:—

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.
MARRIAGE DOWRIES.
EDUCATIONAL and BUSINESS FUNDS for sons.
POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.

LOANS.

The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of its own Policies.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.
Full parti ulars on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
Resident Secretary
for
Western India, Sind and Madras Presidency.
TELEPHONE No. 2262. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC,"
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THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed Highest references given.
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Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

(At 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.)
Great Detective Story,
"THE MAZE of MYSTERY."
A Film in Three Parts of sustained Interest—a clever story, superbly mounted and acted.
WIFFLES' PIGTAIL, AND WHAT A PIGTAIL!
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
More interesting than ever.
147

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Re-opening:
Saturday, 6th September.
TWO PERFORMANCES
6-45 and 10 P.M.
Programme: Cinema.
NOTE:—At the special desire of the elite of Bombay for its earliest possible re-opening, this favourite place o amusement is re-opened during the course of the preparations of the contemplated additions.

Fancy Presentation CAKES
FOR
PARSI NEW YEAR.
Orders are now being registered at
FELICE CORNAGLIA
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Arenal Road. Poona.
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Telephone No. 42.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, ETC.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of September, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on Esplanade Road, Fort, opposite the National Bank and next to the Paper Currency Office (where, the entire furniture has been removed for sale) valuable and substantial teak and, blackwood new designed French polished household furniture such as tapestry, lined drawing room, suites of sofas and chairs, Cottage piano, Singer's hand sewing machine, palm stands, book case, single and double mirror, door almirahs, marble and tile topped centre tables and teapoys, office table, mirrored chest of drawers, washhand tables, dressing tables, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, cots, carved tables, roll-topped writing tables, "Empire" and "Adler" typewriters in good order, plated ware, crockery, and glassware, ice box, table ornaments, pictures, China mattings, glass door cupboard, cooking utensils, etc., the property of C. A. THEAL, ESQR., and another.
Catalogues will be published and the furniture is on view.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 2nd September, 1913. 257

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

THE FOLLOWING SALE IS POSTPONED TO 18TH INSTANT.
AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOODWILL OF THE PHOTO MATERIALS, ETC. OF MESSRS. BABAJEE SAKHARAM & CO.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Wamon Mahadhavrao Dukle, trading in the name and style of Messrs. Babajee Sakharam and Co., insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th day of September 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises at Princess Street, Lohar Chawl, opposite Alexandra Cinematograph Theatre, the Stock-in-trade and goodwill of the above insolvents in one lot.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
Catalogues will be published.
CRAWFORD & CO,
Bombay, 2nd September, 1913. 251

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

To-Night!
A Thrilling and Realistic War-Drama.
THE MASSACRE,
A Reproduction of Actual Events during the American Government's War with the Indians of the North West.
MOST REALISTIC FIGHTING SCENES.
RIVAL TO SATAN,
A Beautiful Pathecolour Production.
POLIDOR THINKS Himself Invisible. | **MYSTERIOUS** Barrels.
2 Rare Bits of Fun.
3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-30, and 10.
Saturday, and Sunday, 11-15 to 12-15.
***PRIZE SHOWS*—Saturday and Sunday—5-30 to 6-30.**
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

WATTS & Co., Calcutta
Military Saddlers, Harness and Boot-makers
By Appointment to H. E. LORD CARMICHAEL.
INVITE INSPECTION OF
Their Large and Up-to-date Stock
WHICH INCLUDES
Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles, Australian Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astride Felt Light-exercise Saddles.
***Branches*:—Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Madras.**

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EMPLOYMENT & BUREAU & REGISTRY OFFICE for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in need of employment. All trades supplied with clerks, typists, tutors governesses, etc., etc. Employers of Labour may rely on us implicitly, supplying them with the best class of employees obtainable.
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DURABILITY SPEED ECONOMY.
THESE ARE THE OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE 4 CYLINDER 30 HORSE POWER OVERLAND CAR.
PERFECTLY SPRUNG
PERFECT LUBRICATION
PERFECTION OF COMFORT.
THE EMPRESS OF THE ROAD.
WRITE TO US FOR FULL SPECIFICATION AND ARRANGE WITH US FOR DEMONSTRATION. THE OVERLAND S COMPLETELY EQUIPPED AND READY FOR THE ROAD.
NOTE THE ADDRESS
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.
35, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
BISCUITS
of
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
Insist on
SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their flavour.

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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING FANS LIFTS

THE CROMPTON FAN GIVES HE MOST BREEZE FOR HE LEAST CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

65-37, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 1st Sep. 1913.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 1st September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 1.52" and Lahore 0.15". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the area of rainfall and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at Delhi and in defect at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Mainpuri has had 0.26", Jhansi 0.10" and Allahabad 0.21". Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Fairly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.70" and Kotah 0.31". Skies are moderately clouded in east Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Gujarat; Deesa has had 0.16". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in slight defect at some stations

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.74", Hoshangabad 0.55", Khandwa 0.64", Akola 0.96", Amraoti 1.27", Nagpur 1.14", Chanda 7.07 and Raipur 0.00". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0.18" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in north Hyderabad; Nizamabad has had 0.49". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is 12° F. in defect at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay of Bengal has moved in a nearly westerly direction and its centre lies today in the neighbourhood of Chanda. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces but Chanda is the only station reporting heavy rain. Outside of the Central Provinces, nearly general rain has fallen in the north Punjab and Malabar, fairly general rain in the United Provinces and east Rajputana, and local rain in north Hyderabad, Gujarat and the north Konkan. The depression may move in a nearly north-westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula; fairly general rain in the United Provinces; local rain in east Rajputana, west Central India and north Hyderabad; some showers in the Bombay Deccan and possibly Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON MONDAY, the 1st of September 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (31st)	92.8	78.0	88	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	93.3	82.8	89	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (31st)	95.8	86.1	69	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.8	80.5	78	..	10.28	+5.88
Rawalpindi	91.9	68.6	80	1.52	22.77	+3.59
Lahore	95.4	77.2	82	0.15	17.97	+5.19
Sirsa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	91.0	74.9	81	..	28.17	+8.44
Delhi	97.5	78.8	74	..	12.80	—6.44
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.5	81.0	66	..	6.99	—13.56
Mainpuri	87.8	80.1	89	0.26	10.37	—9.05
Jhansi	89.6	76.5	84	0.10	8.78	—10.96
Cawapore	90.6	78.5	85	0.01	15.84	—10.45
Allahabad	91.6	78.0	75	0.21	19.66	—9.30
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	97.1	79.3	76	..	2.91	0.73
Karachi	85.0	76.5	82	..	12.01	+6.30
Ajmer	89.1	77.2	74	..	9.44	—7.01
Jaipur	98.2	76.1	75	0.70	12.12	—6.38
Kotah	90.6	75.6	81	0.31	14.47	—6.82
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.5	73.0	84	..	32.63	+21.08
Dwarka	86.3	77.2	86	0.02	15.76	+3.03
Veraval	88.6	75.8	86	0.03	24.39	+9.07
Rajkot	86.1	70.8	92	0.02	26.31	+4.30
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para	88.0	73.8	84	0.09	32.04	+15.97
Surat	89.4	75.6	87	0.08	33.72	+0.43
Ahmedabad	90.6	75.2	89	..	28.23	+3.05
Deesa	84.3	73.9	89	0.16	33.23	+13.53
Neemuch	84.9	72.5	72	..	21.82	—0.38
Indore	81.8	71.3	86	..	35.18	+11.88
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.3	75.8	86	0.74	30.22	—12.87
Saugor	84.3	73.6	91	0.05	21.60	—13.13
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	84.2	72.6	93	0.64	33.58	+12.54
Akola	85.2	71.5	90	0.96	22.09	—0.30
Amraoti	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpur	86.1	74.8	82	1.14	42.02	+6.75
Chanda	86.0	73.0	94	7.07	47.99	+9.73
Raipur	84.7	73.6	92	0.90	33.26	—3.43
KONKAN						
Bombay	86.4	78.8	81	..	62.86	+4.55
Ratnagiri	86.3	75.4	84	0.18	64.19	—19.91
Mormugao	84.0	76.7	91	0.06	78.27	+0.35
Karwar	82.7	75.5	91	..	80.85	—19.46
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.9	72.1	77	..	11.43	—1.50
Ahmednagar	86.1	66.0	78	..	17.99	+6.60
Poona	84.5	69.3	80	..	21.70	+5.93
Sholapur	93.8	72.6	65	..	10.69	—4.12
Bijapur	92.2	69.3	69	..	8.95	+0.69
Belgaum	79.3	65.5	92	..	31.01	—2.74
Aurangabad	86.4	70.0	81	..	16.63	—0.91
Nizamabad (Indur)	78.9	69.7	78	0.49	34.42	+8.07
Hyderabad	85.3	74.7	71	..	12.98	—4.46
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	83.8	73.3	88	1.20	77.77	—20.90
Calicut	83.8	76.1	93	0.22	65.01	—16.64
Cochin	85.7	74.7	82	0.23	64.07	—0.26
Colombo	85.0	77.5	86	0.02	12.65	—3.74
MADRAS (INCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.3	82.2	58	..	7.31	—10.42
Bellary	94.0	73.3	63	..	3.07	—3.14
Cuddapah	96.5	78.5	58	..	5.42	—3.04
Madras	101.0	81.5	56	..	3.96	—7.15
Bangalore	84.3	65.3	88	..	9.61	—3.07
Coimbatore	91.4	71.3	81	..	2.83	—1.37
Trichinopoly	99.1	78.8	52	..	1.96	—5.22
Koppalam	91.7	77.7	86	..	6.74	—0.44

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The depression in the peninsula has moved slowly in a north-westerly direction and its centre is now near Seoni. The rainfall associated with it has only been moderate in amount. Another depression has appeared over Burma and will probably move into the Bay and across to India proper in the course of the next few days.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, East Central Provinces and North Punjab; and local in Kashmir, east Rajputana and Hyderabad. A few falls also have occured in North West Frontier Province, Gujerat, Konkan and Mysore.

Victoria Point and Mergui report three inches; Tavoy and Moulmein five; Rangoon and Diamond Island one and half; Bassein and Minbu one; Kamethin two; Berhampore and Darjeeling one; Rawalpindi one and half; Jaipur three quarters; Akola, Seoni, Nagpur and Raipur one; Panchmarhi four; Jagdalpur three; Mangalore one and Mercara two.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Central India, Gujarat and Rajputana.

S. S. Persia:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Persia, which arrived in the harbour in Monday from Trieste, reports near Socotra strong S.-W. monsoon and then very light.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dumra, which arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Busreh, reports heavy S.-Westerly swell.

S. S. Delta:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Delta, which arrived in the harbour on Monday from Shanghai, reports from Colombo to Cape Comorin moderate S.-W. monsoon thence to Bombay light N.-W. wind moderate N.-W. swell fine weather with passing showers.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 31st August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·786
Temperature of Air	degrees	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	76·8
Dew Point	"	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	"	0·793
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		5·0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		86·4
Minimum do. do.		78·0
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW., W, WNW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	160
Fall of Rain	inches	0·00
Total fall during month		3·47
Total fall during year		62·86
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 1st September		0·03

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 1st September 1913 was 29·926 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercuria lbarometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SOUTH AMERICAN INDIANS. PRE-INCAN SKULLS.

Professor Marshall Saville, of Columbia University, has excavated a number of per-Incan skulls of South American Indians, many of which, he says, "contain teeth crowned with gold caps, and with gold fillings equal to the best work of modern dentistry." All that remains for him to unearth is a pre-Incan sign-board offering them to an eager public at "a guinea the set" says the "Westminister Gazette."

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water	
Day of week	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	Sept.	h. m.	f. in
Mon.	1	m 11 36	29 7
		11 52 a	28 10
Tues.	2	0 36 a	29 10
	m	0 39	29 4
Wed.	3	0 53 a	29 7
	m	1 25	29 3
Thurs.	4	1 31 a	28 10
	m	2 12	28 7
Fri.	5	2 10 a	27 9
	m	3 2	27 8
Satur.		2 51 a	2 6
	m	4 0	26 7
Sun.	7	3 40 a	25 2

1913		Low water	
Day of week	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	1	4 39 a	15 9
	m	5 42	14 11
Tues.	2	6 18 a	14 11
		6 26	15 5
Wed.	3	6 58 a	14 7
		7 10	16 4
Thurs.	4	m 7 39 a	14 8
		7 55 a	17 7
Fri.	5	m 8 21	15 3
	m	8 44	19 1
Satur.	6	9 6 a	16 2
	m	9 46	20 6
Sun.	7	10 2 a	17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Sept. 1. (Mon.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 54 m
2. (Tues.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 53 m
3. (Wed.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 52 m
4. (Thurs.)	6h. 24 m.	6h. 51 m
5. (Fri.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 51 m
6. (Satur.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 50 m
7. (Sun.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 49 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, August 25th, 5h. 47·8 m. A. M; New Moon, September 1st, 2h 8·1 m. A. M. First quarter, 7th, 6h. 35·7 m. P. M. Full Moon, 15th, 1h. 15,9 m. P. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Sept. 1.

202. *Semaphore Class.*—The Semaphore signalling class will parade on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, at 6-30 P.M. at B.V.A Head-Quarters.
The following is published for information:—

203. *Educational Lectures.*—On Tuesday, 2nd instant Major C. R. Mortimore, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, will deliver a lecture at the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Head-Quarters at 7-15 P.M.
Subject:—March on Vienne and the campaign of Moravia up to the 30th November, 1805 inclusive.
Officers and Members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present. Dress:—Plain Clothes.

(Sd). A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R. G. A.
Offg.-Adjutant Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

Sept. 1.

796. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade on all Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 P.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress—Mufti.

797. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M.

798. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. E. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters to-day Tuesday, the 2nd instant, at 6-45 P.M.
II.—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesday at 7.A. A. M at Head-Quarters.

799. *Recruits Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, at 7-30 A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.—Mufti.
Arms and accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.
II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30. P.M.

800. *Lecture.*—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194, dated 23rd July 1913, Major C. R. Mortimore, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, will give a lecture to-day, the 2nd instant at the B. V. A. Lecture Room at 7-15. P.M.
Subject—March on Vienna and the campaign of Moravia up to the 30th November, 1805 inclusive.
All Officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present. Dress—Plain Clothes.

(Signed) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PAPER MARKET.

Sept. 1.

The Paper Market preserved a steady tone to-day and a rise of about an anna was reported. The Market opened at Rs. 96-12-6 gradually improved and touched Rs. 96-14 but finally closed at Rs. 96-13-6 for 29th September delivery. Business was done on a moderate scale.

SHARES.

Owing to a Jain Holiday the Share Market remained closed to-day.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Sept. 1.

Eyes of Cotton Trade on Bureau Condition Report to-morrow.

The trade is waiting for the Government condition report due here on Wednesday the 3rd Instant, all attention being riveted on prospective condition figures to be published at Washington noon time to-morrow. The minds of the talent at present is confused, the maximum figure being 71.5 and minimum 67. The members of the New York Cotton Exchange averaged 69.9 per cent when polled there lately. There can be no question that the crop has been hard hit in Okhlahoma and Texas. Arkansas and Georgia are also mentioned now as seriously affected. The Cotton season 1912-13 has quietly passed into history yesterday leaving a visible supply to be carried over into the next season 1913-14, 996,000 bales or a little less than a million bales, or better still a supply of only three weeks' consumption if the consumption be reckoned only 14½ million bales; whereas the best leading authority estimate 14½ million bales. The history of consumption is that it has rarely or never gone backward provided the supply of the raw material is adequate. The actual figures of invisible supply are not known yet but could not possibly be more than 850,000 bales. So between visible and invisible 1,846,000 bales against last year in round figures nearly 3,100,000 bales.

Now it is the time to try the strength of the farmers who are daily being educated how to market the cotton crop, and that of the spinners with such low surplus. We believe the last few days of the season 1912-13 has taught the Bears better manners, as to how they should behave when the cotton is at or under 6d.

The noteworthy feature is that though with comparatively smaller exports, and spinners' takings, unfavourable foreign exchange markets, fear of a tariff in America, and complication in Mexico, Belgian labour troubles and Balkan war together with unrest in China and political and social conflicting influences, cotton refused to go much under 6d. So we must note that cotton at or under 6d. is on an investment basis nowadays.

It is at this stage idle to forecast ultimate prices for cotton but all that we can see as we enter into the new season to-day that the yield certainly indicates much less than the consumptive requirements, even if the harvesting crop escape from equinoctial storms during the month and early October frost.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Inc.	Fully good.	Good.		Delivery.
M.G. Bengal (Railway terms)	:	342½			25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Do.	253	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	Do
Do.	255	..	..	..	25-12-13
Do.	258	..	..	..	25-11-13
M. G. Sind Punjab	251	..	..	..	25-1-14
M. G. Khandeish	267	256	..	..	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	283	..	..	..	do
Do. do.	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	259	..	..	..	25-9-13
M. G. Oomras, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nauder,	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	295½	25-3-14
Do.	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	..	268	Ready
Westerns, Churks	..	..	..	277	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	23 1	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	7	do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	..	280	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..	..

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

INCREASED BANK RATE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

When, with cash balances lower, the percentage of the Bank of Bengal came down, last week, to 38.42 an early more forward to the 5 per cent. rate of interest on demand loans was suggested. But the percentage has fallen now to 37 and the 5 per cent. rate, having become inevitable, was formally declared at yesterday's meeting of the directors. The financial position of the bank is, briefly, as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office..... 7,21,957 decrease.
Government Balance at Branches ..... 6,56,425 increase.
Other Deposits..... 46,85,269 decrease.
Post Bills ..... 8,242 decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments. 37,92,165 decrease
Loans ..... 3,80,087 decrease.
Accounts of Credit. 16,66,459 increase
Mercantile Bills. 17,70,898 increase.
Cash at Head Office. 38,05,583 decrease
Cash at Branches. 8,51,852 increase.

JUTE GAMBLING.

The prospects of the new jute crop have improved in several districts, but the outlook is uncertain and noone can say with any degree of certainty what the yield is likely to be. Even the most optomistic fail to see anything more than ninety lakhs of bales. There is activity, and excitement too, in the jute market, where the uncertainties of the future have encouraged a renewed gambling spirit among the Marwari community. The inflated prices that now prevail are ascribed to speculature operations in pucca bales, and as these values cannot be for long maintained an ultimate crash at an early date is regarded as unavoidable. There is some consolation for those who decline business at current rates in the fact that buying is limited to an area occupied by speculative groups, and it will, therefor, be the speculators who will themselves suffer when the slump comes.

MANAGING AGENTS.

The last yearly reports of Bengal collieries are now making their appearance, and the results it must be confessed, are, in many cases, thoroughly incompatible with the bright prospects held out by the improved market and by the productions of managing agents. One of the best of the week is that of the Central Kurkend Coal Co., Ltd., which writes on Rs. 80,000 for depreciation, declares a dividend at the rate of 60 per cent. per annum and has, at the finish, Rs. 16,406 as the carry forward. The distributions of the last four years have been at the rate of 30,20,30 and 50 per cent., and the present disbursement reflects, therefore, the eminently sound position of the industry. The Marine Coal Company, pays at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum; the Nowwaghur Company, 8 per cent., the Gopalnouck 5 per cent., Bansjoran 17½ per cent., and congratulations are due to Messrs. Martin and Company, upon the debut of Satpukuria among the dividend paying coal concerns. These Companies are among the fortunate ones; but there are many unfortunates, and growls are frequently heard at the alleged negligence, alleged incompetence and other alleged worse offences of managing agents. The publication by Calcutta newspapers of the full report of the recent lively meeting in London of the East Indian Coal Co., Ltd., has fed the flames, and there are those who are prepared to publicly condemn the managing agency system as a vicious method of controlling limited liability concerns. A heated controversy has been waged for some time past, and is still being waged, by certain shareholders of this undertaking, led by Mr. Eardley Norton and Mr. Marcus Koch, against the directors in London and against Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company, the agents in Calcutta, and the campaign seems to have descended to persiflage at the London meeting. The debate was too protracted even for a brief summary in these notes; it is perhaps necessary to state, nevertheless, that the dissentient shareholders contend that the information contained in the published balance sheet is too meagre, that some of the figures are cryptic, that certain important items, such as raising costs and colliery expenses, are not fully set out as they should be, and, more important still, that the profits of the concern and the dividend might be bigger under more efficient management. The allegations are serious enough. They would probably have not been publicly made, however, had not the shareholders in this particular instance been led by so redoubtable a disputant as Mr. Eardley Norton, one of our leading barristers, supported by Mr. Marcus Koch, a well-known jute broker, and by Messrs. Pugh and Company, Solicitors. For, whether there is or is not any truth in the indictment made against the directors and the agents, it must be freely and fairly admitted that the offence, if any, is one which is common to the managing agency system. The huge firms which have sprung up in Calcutta during the last twenty or thirty years have outpaced their original intention. They were at first established as middlemen, between the producer and the consumer. But many of them have become great, unwieldly institutions; growers, manufacturers, agents, shippers exporters, importers, everything combined. One department buys jute, another sells it; one section exports the raw material, another section turns it into the manufactured article. Tea, coal, jute, cotton, rubber, shellac, copra and indigo; railways and steamships; jute and cotton mills; coal mines, tea plantations and fibre factories,—these things are frequently found in Calcutta under one representation under, one roof. Young men are put at the head of departments who only possess the one qualification; they have the knack of making money for the firm. And when, as is too often the case, a servant who has been selected to control the affairs of a colliery, for example, acquires the gentle art of making money for himself, and when, peradventure, the company which owns the mine is the loser by some resultant misrepresentation, the managing agents, in order to shirk their own responsibility enter the loss as an "advance to colliery," and the shareholders will be deprived, perhaps, of money which should have reached them in dividend form, the profits having been lessened by this misadventure. These firms have too many irons in the fire; they cannot exercise a complete control over each of their departments; the partners, honest men though they may be, individually, are easily led, in their corporate business capacity into tricks that are shady, for they frequently have the power of rigging a market, especially when they have both "bulls" and "bears" in their own offices. There are, indeed, but few firms of managing agents in Calcutta which possess, like Messrs. Martin and Company and Messrs. Octavius Steel, and one or two others, a high reputation for business morality, and the shareholders who are now clamouring for "more light" have justification for their agitation.

BY MONO-RAIL TO CRYSTAL PALACE.

NO LIFTS ON NEW TUBE.

Some additional particulars about the proposed new tube railway from the Strand to the Crystal Palace were given to one of the "Daily Chronicle," representatives by Mr. Chalmers Kearney. It will be remembered that the line is to be built on the mono-rail principle from Norfolk-street, Strand, to the grounds of the Crystal Palace.

One of the things which will differentiate this line from the existing tube railways will be construction of stations just below the level of the street, which will render lifts unnecessary, and also make a considerable difference in the total cost of the construction of the line. At present, the greatest expense incurred in the construction of tube railways is in the sinking of the shafts for the lifts.

The lines are to leave each station with a gradient of one in seven. This means that speed will very quickly attain its maximum, and as a similar grade will lead up to the next station, brakes are not required to stop the train. It is a well-known fact that it is the use of powerful brakes which causes destruction of the permanent way and the consequent costly repairs.

The return fare from the Strand to the Crystal Palace is to be 6d., with halfpenny fares for the intermediate stations. By a special arrangement at the stations passengers leave the train on to a different platform from that from which they enter. This will facilitate the entrances to and exit from the trains.

There will be a three-minute service by day, and a 20-minute service during the night. The time taken by the journey will be ten minutes, and the speed, inclusive of stops, will be 41½ miles per hour. This increase in the rate of speed will enable two trains to do the work of five, and thus reduce the outlay for rolling stock. The provisional time-table is as follows:—

	min.	sec.
Strand to Westminster Bridge-road	1	20
Strand to Oval	3	0
Strand to Brixton	4	30
Strand to Herne-hill	6	35
Strand to Crystal Place	10	0

Now that the Crystal Palace has practically become the property of the nation, this new railway seems to be eminently worthy of public support.

FIRST AID AND NURSING BROTHERHOOD.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE NEEDED.

The ambulance gathering of the First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood was held at the Central Hall of the Elphinstone High School on Saturday last at 5 p.m. when Dr. W. Nunan, M.D., Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Centre, presided.

Mr. Darasha N. Marker, Honorary Secretary and Superintendent of the "Brotherhood," then read the report which was a record of satisfactory progress made during the last six months.

After the report was read Mrs. Unan distributed the "First Aid" and "Nursing" certificates to their respective recipients.

Dr. Nunan, president of the gathering thanked Rao Bahadur Dr. Dandaker President of the "Brotherhood," for the assistance he had given to the Institution and highly eulogised the zealous services of Mr. D. N. Marker, honorary secretary and superintendent of the "Brotherhood." He appealed to the public to help the Institution with funds to carry out its objects on a larger scale. He further expressed his desire to organize a "Cosmopolitan" unit of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Bombay and hoped that the authorities of the "Brotherhood" should take up the work in earnest.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 31st.

S. S. Dumra	Burbridge	Busreh, Aug. 20	
S. S. Umvolosi	Miller	Natal, Aug. 13	
S. S. Barjora	Commack	Busreh, August 17	
S. S. Montebell	Gill	Hull, August 2	
S. S. Indo Maru	Moneiya	Kobe, July 18	
S. S. Stephnotis	Govdridge	Calcutta, August 19	

September 1st.

S. S. Muttra	Carey	Maulmein, August 5
S. S. Persia	Nardo	Trieste, August 12
S. S. Delta	Mastin	Shanghai, August 12

DEPARTURES.

September 1st.

S.S. Marienbad Bednarz Trieste, etc.

The following vessels obtain her Portclearance on Monday:—

S.S. Bassano Boxhall Hull via Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—

Steamer			
Dumra	for	Persian Gulf	
Muntra	for	"	
Leuentels	for	Hamburg	
Umvolosi	for		
Indo Maru	for	Kobe etc.	

S.S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. D. Burbridge, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Busreh August 28th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Umvalasi:—The steamer Umvalasi, 1,855 tons, Captain W. F. Miller, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Natal August 13th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Barjora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barjora, 1,908 tons, Captain F. R. Commack, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Basreh August 17th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Montebello:—The Wilson Line steamer Montebello, 2770 tons, Captain W. Gill, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Hull August 2nd with a general cargo.

S.S. Indo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Indo Maru, 5812 tons, Captain K. Moneiya, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Kobe July 18th with a general cargo.

S.S. Stephnatis:—The steamer Stephnatis, 2584 tons, Captain R. A. Goabridge, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Calcutta August 19th with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Muttra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Muttra, 2985 tons, Captain H. Coy's steamer Delta, 4,780 tons, Cap-Monday from Meulmein August 5th with a general cargo.

S.S. Persia:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Bassano, 2,762 tons, Captain M. de Nardo, arrived in the harbour on Monday from Trieste August 12th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Delta:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Delta 4780 tons, Captain E. P. Martin, arrived in the harbour on Monday from Shanghai August 12th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Marienbad:—The steamer Marienbad, 4775 tons, Captain B. Bednarz, sailed on Monday for Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bassano:—The Wilson Line steamers Bassano, 2,762 tons, Captain J. Boxhall, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. India:—The P. & O. Company's S. S. India, with the outward mails of the 22nd instant left Aden at noon of Aug. 31st. and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

S. S. Arcadia:—The P. & O. Company's S. S. Arcadia, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 30th ultimo.

ENGLISH MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, Aug. 31.

The P. and O. S. N. Coy's. India with the outward mails of 22nd instant left for Bombay at noon to-day.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MONDAY, September 1, 1913.

P. DOCK.

shed.	Steamer		Agents.
A	Kirkee	Currie	J. F. & Co
B	City of Glasgow	Wilson	K. N. & Co.
C. & E	Chindmara	Brocq	M. & Co.
D. & E.	Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
F.	Strathearn	Braddon	K. N. & Co.
H.	Brinkura	Proctor	K. N. & Co.
K.	Penug Maru	Muraumi	N. Y. K.
M.	Ulwa	Tocque	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
N.	Umvolosi	Miller	W. & A. G. & Co.
O.	Redbridge	Vassery	W. & A. G. & Co.
P.	Uhantels	Oibrana	W. & A. G. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1.	Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co.
2.	Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. & Co.

OVERCROWDED THEATRES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Can you or any of your readers inform me as to the exact regulations relating to Cinema Theatres? For some time some friends and I have been going, off and on, to a certain theatre in this city and what has surprised us most is the way in which the Management is allowed to pack the theatre after all seating accommodation is booked and also how persons are permitted to stand in the exits and other passages. If I am not mistaken the Government published, some time ago, stringent regulations regarding these shows and gave Police Officers on duty certain powers. What are the Police doing? Whenever we have been there of a Saturday or Sunday we have noticed that the Management will, after all seats are booked, continue selling tickets and then chairs are brought into requisition and the public are allowed to block the passages and exits. I cannot conceive what the panic and loss of lives would be if a fire were to break out with a state of things like this. Another thing that is freely permitted is smoking although there are notices staring one in the face strictly prohibiting smoking. I also wonder whether any responsible person has inspected the theatre and seen the space allowed between the different rows and also that there is no alley-way between the seats on either side of the house. The first row is so near the railing of the pit of the orchestra that it is impossible to pass when people are seated and the same difficulty exists as regards the space between the other rows. Are the Police waiting for a holocaust before taking action? I hope this will catch the eye of the responsible authority and that the present state of affairs will be immediately remedied and the great danger to the public thereby removed. Yours, etc.

CITIZEN.

Bombay, September 1.

APPEAL FOR WATER-SUPPLY IN 'G' WARD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was a custom in former years to build houses on fazendari ground at Dadar and Mahim, a specified amount of rent paid annually to the fazendar (landlord) for the ground occupied by the house and for right of way including the use of well water. Now the occupants of such houses are desirous of having water-pipe connection, considering the use of well water to be unwholesome and dangerous for human consumption. and the more so owing to their paying the Municipality water tax for several years without having water-pipe connection. Most of the fazendars have allowed the laying of water-pipes across their lands, while a few recalcitrant fazendars still object.

The Municipality does not undertake the laying of a service pipe, as they believe there is no specific legal authority, for making private water connections for private owners. I am advised that under Section 222 of the Municipal Act the Commissioner "has power to lay drains in any land whatsoever." If this be correct then we have before us the fact that the Municipality has a law in which the fazendar can be compelled to lay a drainage pipe but not a service pipe, which is of greater importance to everyday life and occupies less space than a drain pipe.

Should we use well water always and endanger our lives? Can we not get a pure and adequate supply of water? Suppose the "Malaria Committee" close the wells, what are we to drink? Are we to pay water tax without having water connection? Is this not iniquitous?—Yours, etc.,

THREAD OF LIFE.

1st Sept. 1913.

CONSULTING SURVEYOR TO BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to a letter in your paper on the 29th August headed "consulting Surveyor to the Bombay Government," I should like to make a few comments on it, if I may, with all due respect to the writer.

"P. B. P." is evidently highly indignant, because the Government of India do not consider an Indian suitable for the appointment. He also implies that no suitable Englishman could possibly be found to fill this post. It is a well-known fact that the most eminent Engineers of the present day are Englishmen. Only in the last few years have the natives of India been initiated into the art of engineering, and their instructors have been Englishmen. I am sure that many will agree with me when I say that Indians, although extremely well versed in theoretical work, have little knowledge of practical work.

I strongly object to the expression "third rate man." "P. B. P." implies that all Englishmen are "third rate men." I can see no other cause but jealousy to call forth such an expression.

I hope you will put my views before the public, as I fear that "P. B. P." has created an entirely wrong impression.

C. E. JOHNSON.

Bombay, September 1.

THANKSGIVING MASS.

On Wednesday the 3rd September (Post Office Holiday) there will be a Thanksgiving mass at Mount Mary's Church, Bandra Hill, given by the employees of the Bombay Genefal Post Office. The sermon will be by the Rev. Fr. Reque Fernandes, M. A.

GOLF NOTES.

Bombay golfers last week had a rest from competitions and with the exception of a few matches in the third round of the Golfers' Cup, which has to be completed by Wednesday next, nothing took place. The course is now getting into really fine condition, the greens are improving day by day and by the time the annual golf week comes round, it should be in really excellent playing condition. The Committee have decided to make certain alterations this year for the annual meeting. In previous years it has been usual to crowd all the competitions into one week, but last year the number of entries increased so considerably, that certain players found, if they started late, that it interfered seriously with their business engagements. Consequently this year it has been decided to extend the meeting over two weeks beginning from Monday, September 22nd until Friday October 3rd and the following programme of competition has been drawn up.

FIRST COMPETITION in two classes.—Eighteen holes scratch against "Bogey."

Seniors only.

Monday September 22nd First nine holes.

Tuesday September 23rd Second nine holes.

Juniors only.

Wednesday September 24th First nine holes.

Thursday September 25th Second nine holes.

SECOND COMPETITION.—Eighteen holes handicap.

Foursomes, Seniors, and Juniors.

Friday September 26th First nine holes.

Monday September 29th Second nine holes.

THIRD COMPETITION in two classes. Eighteen holes scratch and handicap.

Seniors only.

Tuesday September 30th First nine holes.

Wednesday October 1st Second nine holes.

Juniors only.

Thursday October 2nd First nine holes

Friday October 3rd Second nine holes.

First and second prizes for both scratch and handicap will be given in each event.

The Committee have decided on an important alteration by increasing "Bogeys" score in the Senior class to 44 and in the Junior class to 48. The "Colonels" score for the nine holes will therefore be as follows:—

Seniors:—5, 6, 5, 4, 6, 5, 6, 4, 3—44.

Juniors.—5, 6, 5, 5, 7, 6, 6, 4, 4.—48.

Next week there will be a general exodus of Bombay Golfers to Nasik when the annual week commences on September 8th. From all accounts it is likely to prove a big meeting as not only is a large contingent going up from Bombay, but prominent golfers from Poona and other parts of the Presidency have intimated their intention of being present. The event of the week is the competition for the Championship of Western India, which was last year won by J. R. Abercrombie, who defeated A. Gittins in the Final.

At a special meeting of the St. Andrews Town Council it was agreed to lay out a fourth golf course to Westward of the old course. H. Colt, of Sunningdale has been entrusted with the laying out of the new course. The length will be between 6,000 and 6,400 yards.

Paying over the old course at St. Andrews, Andrew Kirkaldy did the phenomenally low score of 68, out in 32 and home in 36. This is a record for the old course.

Another record was made by A. Day, the Scarborough professional, who went round Deepdale links in 61, two strokes better than the previous record.

H. Nichols, the Harwood Downs professional was responsible for a double feat when playing over his home course. He did the sixth hole (144 yards) in one and created a new record by completing the course in 67. He also holed out the seventh, which is 392 yards in length, with his mashie for a two. length, with his Mashie for a two.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION.

BLIND MEN FIGHT FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The tenth annual congress of the British Chess Federation was opened on August 11 at Cheltenham, where 108 competitors assembled to take part in the tournament, which was to continue throughout the week and the next.

The classes arranged are the British championship, the British ladies' championship, the major open tournament, first-class amateurs (two sections), second-class (two sections), and third class (two sections). There are thus nine divisions, each with 12 players, and each competitor will play one game with every other player in his division.

Although Mr. H. E. Atkins, who last year did not contest the championship he had held uninterruptedly since the establishment of the federation, is again an absentee, and Mr. R. C. Griffith does not defend the title he won at Richmond, the entries for the principal event promise a lively and interesting struggle.

They include F. D. Yates, of Leeds, who has gained valuable practice at Scheveningen during the past fortnight against the Continental internationalists; the veteran, J. H. Blackburne, now in his 71st year, whose name for 50 years has been a household word wherever chess is played; and Rev. F. E. Hammond, of Norwich.

As illustrative of the appeal which the game makes to all classes and ages it may be noted, says the "Daily Chronicle," that two of the competitors, Messrs. Salthouse, of Blackpool, in the first class, and Brown, of Liverpool, in the third, are blind. Another competitor in the third class has attained to the patriarchal age of 91, while the foreign players include a gentleman of colour, from Trinidad.

In the championship tournament the pairing for the first round, which began at 6 o'clock with the opening, was as follows:

Saunders v. Gunston (Ruy Lopez).
Scott v. Yates (Ruy Lopez).
Hammond v. Michell (Staunton's).
Uber v. Miller (Queen's gambit declined).
Gibson v. Blackburne (Queen's pawn).
Mahood v. Jacobs (Vienna).

The game between Scott and Yates was the first to finish in the Championship, a draw being agreed to. Gunston obtained an early advantage against Saunders, and won on the call of time. The other games were all adjourned unfinished.

In the Ladies' Championship Mrs. Houlding, a past holder of the title, beat Miss Smith Cunninghame, Mrs. Sidney beat Mrs. Banting, Mrs. Roe beat Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Michell lost to Miss Abraham, and Miss Stirling beat Mrs. Moseley.

BOY'S ADVENTURE.

The "Presse Centrale" of Berlin circulates the following message from St. Petersburg:

"The Swedish sailing vessel Mura has picked up in the Gulf of Bosnia a small sailing-boat, of which the only occupant a ten-year-old boy, who, with a compass, a rifle, and a small bag of ship's biscuits, had set out upon a journey to America. On the first day a storm had swept away his mast, and he had been drifting helplessly." "Public Opinion."

M. C. C. TEAM FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

INVITATIONS AND ACCEPTANCES.

We are enabled says the "Sportsman," to give official information as to the probable constitution of the team to visit South Africa under the auspices of the M.C.C., this autumn. The old Oxonian, F. L. Fane, has been invited, and has accepted, and three other amateurs have received invitations, viz., Gilbert L. Jessop, M. C. Bird, and D. C. Robinson, whose replies have not yet been given. It is sincerely to be hoped that Jessop's answer will be in the affirmative, as not only would his inclusion greatly strengthen the combination, but his presence in the side would exercise magnetic influence as regards the financial success of the tour, the expenses and responsibilities attending which are to be borne by the South African authorities. Excluding Tarrant, who at once was compelled to decline owing to other arrangements, all the professionals invited have accepted with the exception of A. E. Relf and Barnes, who have not yet given a definite reply. As the party will be limited to thirteen it will, in the event of all those referred to accepting be constituted as follows:

G. L. Jessop (Gloucestershire),
M. C. Bird (Surrey),
F. L. Fane (Essex) (accepted),
D. C. Robinson (Gloucestershire),
*Rhodes (Yorkshire) (accepted),
*Hearne (J. W.) (Middlesex) (accepted),
*Wooley (F. E.) (Kent) (accepted),
*Hobbs (Surrey) (accepted).
*Mead (C. P.) (Hampshire) (accepted),
Booth (Yorkshire) (accepted),
*Strudwick (Surrey) (accepted),
Relf (A. E.) (Sussex), and
*Barnes (S. F.) (Staffordshire).

Those marked * visited Australia under Mr. P. F. Warner in 1911-12.

It has now definitely been decided that the team shall leave England for Cape Town on Saturday, October 18, and that the return journey, shall be entered on on March 14. The programme, which opens at the Newlands ground at Cape Town, will be limited to twenty-two matches, five of which will be Test matches. The Western Province authorities have declined the fifth Test fixture, and it will accordingly be played at Port Elizabeth. The dates have undergone considerable revision, and the first Test game has been brought forward to the middle of December, those at Johannesburg being played as originally intended at Christmas and the New Year. The dates, as accepted by the M.C.C., in reply to the cable of the South African authorities, are as follows:

December 13, 1913, at Durban.
December 26, at Johannesburg.
January 1, 1914, at Johannesburg.
February 14, at Durban.
February 27, at Port Elizabeth.

SPEECH RETURNS.

DUMB BOYS' RECOVERY AT CRICKET MATCH.

Fred Dennison, of Bond-street, Hunslet, Leeds, who was in the mail week, in camp with a number of crippled children, became dumb ten years ago after a severe attack of influenza.

While cricketing with his companions, his speech came back to him, to his great delight says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

He had been under Dr. Barrs, at the Leeds General Infirmary, and the latter had predicted the lad's restoration of speech.

SWIMMING.

Reuter's Toronto correspondent wired on August 11:—The Toronto Swimming Club held its annual race across Toronto Bay to-day. Four former residents in Great Britain competed in the swim across the bay, which is a mile and a quarter wide. The result was as follows: Miss E. Wilson (Glasgow), 1; Mrs. Lousie Norman (Leicester), 2; Miss Gertrude Parson (London), 3; Miss Doris Eldridge (Isle of Wight), 4.

HORSE SENSE.

Some horses are as fanciful as some people. This is proved by the experience of drivers of several horse in Liverpool. At the foot of William Brown-street, just where that street merges into Old Haymarket (says the "Liverpool Daily Post") there is a strom sewer grid, perfectly safe and level with the surface of the roadway, which extends from one side of the thoroughfare to the other.

There are a number of horses, usually docile animals which obey the word, not to say the whips, of their drivers, which can neither be coaxed nor coreced to cross the grid in question.

Repeated efforts have been made to drive these horses over this grid, but always without success, and the route has had to be diverted.

The other day a carter, who did not believe in the theory that a certain horse could not be driven over the grid, had a narrow escape of losing his life owing to his attempts to thrash the animal into obedience. The man had to be taken to the hospital, says the "Pall Mall Gazaite," and the horse to be led by a circuitous route, which did not include William Brown-street.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT: FINAL.

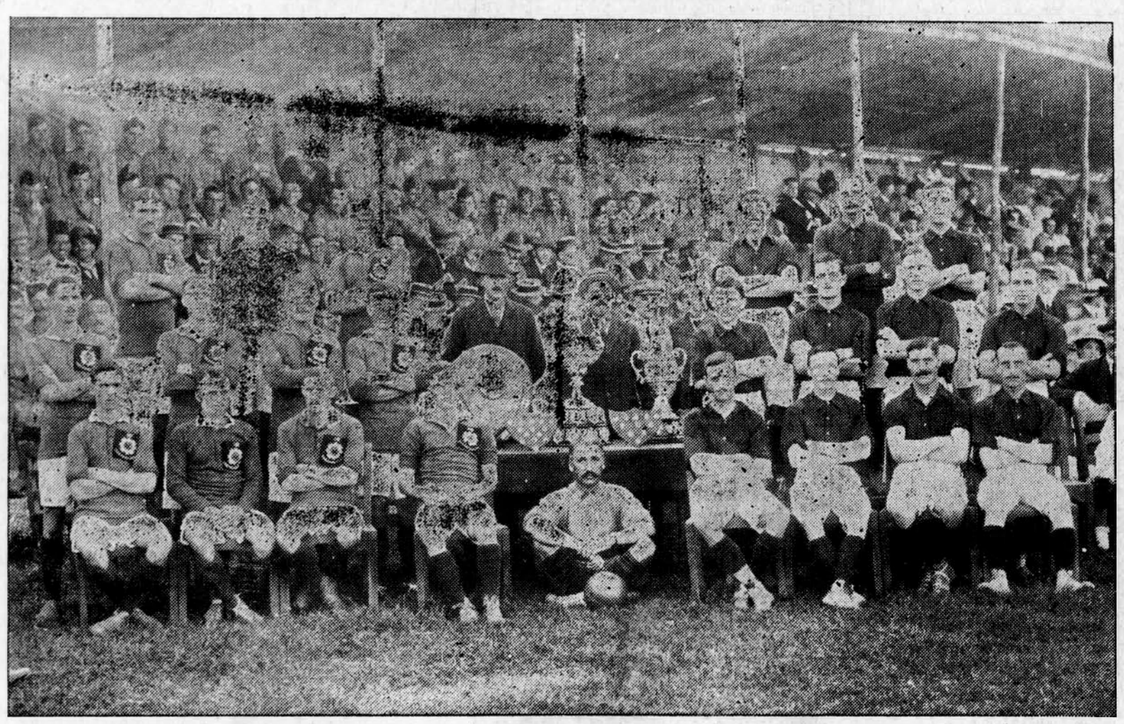

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

(To the left) Royal Scots. (Winners.) The Trophies. Durham Light Infantry. (Runners-up.)

BEEF TEA.

DANGERS OF EXCESS.

TEETOTAL INTOXICATION.

A favourite teetotal beverage that produces a special of intoxication seems paradoxical, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

A Liverpool man exhibited symptoms of alcoholic poisoning. His medical adviser declared that the symptoms were caused through drinking immoderate quantities of beef tea.

"Of course you cannot strictly call it intoxication," a house surgeon stated to a "Pall Mall Gazette" representative. "But the effect produced by drinking too much beef tea is somewhat similar to that caused by imbibing mildly inoxicating liquors."

"I have never treated a similar case," another medical man remarked." "But I have heard of two similar incidents. They are very rare.

"The Liverpool man's experience should do good. It has drawn attention to the beef tea habit. One can drink too much beef tea.

"The most common symptom? Excitement. Many teetotallers are very excitable. A little meat juice is good. But far too much meat and meat extract is used.

"Londoners in particular are very careless about their diet, though there is a gradual improvement, and lighter lunches are becoming more popular each year."

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE CRICKET CLUB v. THE HINDU GYMKHANA B TEAM.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on 31st August 1913 and resulted in a win for the Empire Cricket club by 98 runs. Scores:—

113 Hindu Gymkhana B. Team:—P. J. Vijayakar Capt., 11; Bhagwanji, 14; Dubal, 1; Achariya, 26; V. N. Vejayakar, 2; Katarsing, 6; Thesar, 5; Parekh, 8; M. N. Vejayakar, 0; Vakil, 20; Bhatwadekar, 7; Extras 13. Total 113.

Empire Cricket Club:—D. L. Bhatia, 2; V. L. Jayakar, 31; T. V. Bhatia, 2; Rajaram Murarji, 65; N. V. Merchant, 1; J. B. Faterphekar, 3; K. M. Rao, 1; J. B. Wadekar, 67; R B. Pomar, 9; B. V. Merchant, Capt., 0; G. P. Chaudhari, 13; Extras 17. Total 211.

EMPIRE C. C. v. G. I. P. RAILWAY ATHLETIC C. "B."

A match played between the Empire Cricket Club and the G. I. P. Railway Athletic Club "B" team on the Cross Maidan on Saturday resulted in a win for the latter by 11 wickets and 25 runs.

Scores:—

Empire C. Club.—First Innings: Bhatia, 3; Rane, 5; N. Bhatia, 0; Rajaram, 4; Rao, 0; Phaturpheker, 4; Merchant, 0; Powar, 14; Merchant, 3; Chaudhari, 0; Pemkar, (not out), 0; extras 4; total 37.

Second Innings.—Rajaram, 0; Powar, 13, D. Bhatia, 8; Merchant, 8; Penkar, 0; N. Bhatia, 0; Merchant, 2; Rane, 9; Chaudhari (not out), 1; Phaturphekar, 0; Rao, 0; Extras, 2; Total, 43.

G. I. P. Railway Athletic Club "B."—Sulleksz, 4; Amre, 2; Walsh, 5; Balu Bhagu, 51; P. Perriera, 0; Phillips (not out), 28; Rodricks (not out), 2; Braganza, W. Perriera, Potdar and D'Souza did not bat, Extras, 13; Total, 105.

DAIVADNYA C. C. v. MAHIM CRICKET CLUB.

A cricket match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade ground and resulted in a win for the former by 10 runs scores:—

Daivadnya C. C.:—R. S. Chonkar, 23; H. D. Tanak, 12; A. P. Chachad, 2; A. S. Donvalkar, 2; N. S. Penkar, 1; K. R. Madan, 5; R. N. Pitale, 11; Y. P. Murkute, 0; M. J. Chachad, 6; K. S. Chachad, 0; R. H. Vagal not out, 1; Extras, 11. Total 74.

Mahim C. C.:—Dandekar, 11; Dhume, 1; Mirkar D. 1; Yeshwant, 1; Mahale, 0; Dwarkanath, 0; Makund, D., 7; Makund Y. not out, 7; K. Singe, 5; Dudhaby, 0; S. R. Mirkar, 1. Total 34.

THE NEW CENTURY C. C. v. M. C. C. CLUB.

Played on Saturday at Esplanade Maidan resulted in a win for the former by 19 runs scores:—

M. C. C. Club.—Sarwade, 0; Dalvi, B. B., 17; Rane H. A., 3; Kalwe, 13; Sawan B. M., 3; Rane R. G., 3; Rawool, 0; Killedar V. M. not out, 2; Rane A. R., 1; Dalvi S. B., 1; Rane, D. G. 0; Extras 9. Total 52.

The New Century C. Club.—Purandare D. G., 0; Vagal S. M., 3; Pathare B. K., 20; Save P. V., 0; Vajani R. L., 1; Pavaskar S. K., 7; Amladi T., 5; Karhadkar M. D., 12; Keluskar, 0; Telang B. N. not out, 13; Mali S. K. 2; Extras 8. Total 71.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OP. SOC. L. C.C. v. THE MOHAMMEDAN C.C.

A cricket match was played between the above teams on Saturday the 30th ultimo on the Cross Maiden, Marine Lines and resulted in a win for the Army and Navy Stores by 60 runs. scores:—

The Mohammedan C. C.—M. I. Naik, 0; G. M. Sheikle, 7; I. V. Mandiwalla 9; M. A. Attar, 4; Sheikh Ali, 0; M. A. Tyebjee, 2; Abdulla 0 Kadir, 6; A. L. Curtay, 0; Jafferbhai, 3; Hajee Hussain, 1; extras 13; total 45.

The Army and Navy Stores C. C.—D. M. D'Souza, 2; Meikar, 10; Geo Tweddle, 12; Bunyan, 27; F. Fonseca, 17; G. F. Hill not out, 19; Naik, 0; Chemborekar, 0; Trilokekar, 1; B. Penha, 0; Kamane, 3; extras, 14; total 105.

NEW ESPLANADE C. C. v. TELGU YOUNG CRICKETERS.

This game was played on the Esplanade, ground on 31st August, 1913, Sunday last and resulted in a win for the New Esplanade C. Club, by 58 runs.

Scores:—

New Esplanade C. C.—K. S. Navalker, 19; S. M. Ramte, 8; G. S. Navalker, 0; W. B. Nayek, 2; A. V. Jayaker, (Capt.) 2; W. L. Kalgutkar, 3; G. R. Ghurat 0; V. D. Jog, 31; Dhru, 7; T. R. Vijayakar,, 3; M. S. Chinchanker not out 0; extras 6; total 80.

Telgu Young Cricketers.—M. G. Khandre, 2; S. R. Pupala, 2; Setla, 1; Batbala, 1; D. L. Pupala 0; N. L. Pakanath, 1; A. Lusemanrao, 10; D. D. Kalawar 5; Durapell, 0; Kaypell, 0; L. K. Pupala, 0; extras, nil; total 22.

BOMBAY NIZAM C. C. v. CANERA YOUNG CRICKETERS C. C.

This game was played on the Bombay Nizam's ground on the 31st August 1913, and resulted in a win for the Bombay Nizams by 5 runs. Scores:—

Bombay Nizam C. Club.—A. L. Curtay (Capt.) 19; Shaik Papa 2; H. G. Khan 0; I. Y. Mandirwala 2; Budrudin 1; Shaik Guffar, 2; M. A. Attar, 18; Abdul Cadir, 0; Abedin 16; Haji Husen 2; Ali Mohamed 0; extras, 4; total 66.

Canera Young C. Club.—Kagal (Capt.) 0; Sonjil, 18; Hullper, 2; Aroor 18; Chandavarker, 2; Khickmaney, 2; Hible, 0; S. Gangoli 15; Nadkarni, 0; Ugranker, 3; N. Gangoli, extras 1; total 61.

PAREL RECREATION CLUB GAMDEVI RECREATION CI...

A cricket match played betw... Gamdevi Recreation Cricket... the Parel Recreation Clu... Esplanade Ground on Sund... in the win of the Gamdevi ... Club by 54 runs. Score...

Parel Recreation C. Clu... 0; Bhugwandas, 3; Kurlek... ram, 0; Date, 8; Valentine, 1; ... 1; Nanabhoy, 1; Khandu, 0; Gan... (not out) 11; Sadanand, 0; extras ... total 31.

Gamdevi Recreation C. Club.—S. R... Raout, 8; W. B. Pradhan, A. B. K... Pathare, (not out), 55; G. J. Mhatre, 0; D. R. Raout, 0; G. B. Pathare, 13; K. A. Thakur, 2; R. H. Mantri 2; A. D. Thakur, B. K. Pathare, and V M. Chewburkar, (did not bat) extras, 5, total 85.

THE NEW CORONATION CRICKET CLUB v. THE UNITED CRICKET CLUB.

The above match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade maidan and resulted in a win for the New Coronation C. C., by 29 runs. Scores:—

The New Coronation C. C.—Khoja K. M., 1; Bhujangrao, 5; Merchant, 0; Dalal, D.D. (Junior), 13; Damoder, T. D.; 4; Solanki, 30; Dalal (Senior), 1; Bhatia J. V., 0; Eknath T. D. (not out), 21; A. Khoja, 0; Kapdia, 0; extras 18; total 93.

The United C.C.—Dhagat, 9; Bhatia, 13; Bhatia, W.P. 3; Badai, 0; Madhavsingh, (Senior), 9; Merchant, V.G. 0; Porecha, 0; Sampat, 4; Mathuradas, 6; Madavsingh (not out), 2; Halai, 0; extras 18; total 64.

BANDRA NEW EDWARD C.C. v. AMBOLLI C.C.

A cricket match was played at Santa-Cruz on the Target Maidan on Sunday between the Bandra New Edward C.C. and the Ambolli C.C. and resulted in a win for the Bandra New Edward C.C. by 7 wickets and 27 runs.

Scores:—

The Bandra New Edward C. C.—S. R. Pallkar, 5; B. S. Bolangdi, 12; Y. S. Rangnekar, (Capt.), 2; Y. V. Desai, 1; Sankarrao (not out), 8; Date, 0; N. S. Deshpande, 0; M. Jessawalla, 9; S. Baloo, 0; D. S. Rangulkar, 0; Shringarpur, 1; Extras, 3. Total 41.

2nd innings.—S. R. Palkar, 2; Shankarrao, 5; Y. S. Rangnekar (capt.), 2; B. S. Balangdi (not out), 31; Y. V. Desai (not out), 8; S. Baloo, Date, D. S. Rangnekar, Jessawalla, N. S. Deshpande, and Shringarpure (did not bat), Extras 10. Total 58 for 3 wickets.

The Ambolli C. C.—1st innings.—M.

The Ambolli C.C.—1st innings.—M. Gonsalvis, 4; Law D'mello, 0; R. D'mello, 1; L. D'mello, 16; F. D'mello, 0; Charlie (not out), 3; R. Mathew, 0; J. Parreira, 0; R. D'Silva, 0; G. Gonsalvis, 0; Extras 4. Total 39.

Second Innnings.—M. Gonsalvis, 0; F. D'Mello, 5; R. D'Mello, 1; J. Perreira, 5; L. D'Mello, 5; R. D'Silva, 1; L. D'Mello, 0; R. Mathew, 8; Charlie, 1; Braz, 1; G. Gonsalvis (not out), 0; Etras 6. Total 33.

BANDRA NEW EDWARD v. JOLLY YOUNG CRICKET C.C.

A cricket match was played on the Esplanade Maidan on Saturday between the Bandra New Edward C.C. and the Jolly Young Cricketers, in which the latter were defeated by 1 wicket and 3 Runs. Scores:—

The Bandra New Edward C. C:—Y. S. Rangnekar, 10; M. B. Mankar, 3; K. A. Thakur, 26; Rawoot, 7; M. R. Tendulkar, 2; B. S. Bolangdi, 0; S. Y. Rege, 0; S. S. Rangnekar (capt.), 1; D. G. Nadkarni, 3; Kenney, (not out), 0; Nilkantrao S. (did not bet). Extras 8. Total 60 (for 9 wickets).

The Jolly Young Cricketers:—Dighe, 3; M. Vijayakar, 6; Dharadhar, (capt.) not out, 33; Chaudhari, 0; Talpade, 0; Power, 4; Desai, 3; Gorakshakar, 1; Mohamado, 0; Rawoot 0. Extras 7. Total 57.

MARVELOUS NEW REMEDY.
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE (Regd.)

A new and remarkable cure for all sorts of pains and aches for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, inflammatory joints and kindred ailments.

Cripples who suffer the dreadful agonies of Rheumatism bid good-bye to their crutches, canes and bandages when Cypress Salve comes in. Stiff joints get relaxed, aching muscles get soothed, the miseries of an ailing life flee for ever by the use of Cypress Salve. Instant relief and eventual cure guarantee'd in all aches and pains by Cypress Salve.

Rub it well into the place where the pain or inflammation is, and you will be surprised to see how speedily you get well.

"CYPRESS SALVE" is splendid for Headache, bringing absolute relief at the first application and as it cures headaches, so does it cure Neuralgia.

For many years this marvellous remedy has relieved and cured the most difficult cases. It succeeds where others fail. Try it today, now, while it is fresh in your mind.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Marine, Lines Maidan, BOMBAY.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

PRESIDENCY v. PARSIS.

PARSIS RETRIEVE AN UNFORTUNATE START.

FINE PARTNERSHIP BY KANGA AND DRIVER.

DAY OF MISSED CHANCES.

PARSIS 249: PRESIDENCY 7 FOR 1.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle.")

The Presidency Europeons met their old rivals the Parsis once again in the capital of the Deccan to-day, when one of the most interesting and exciting games in the long series of these international struggles was begun. The crowds were much bigger than at the time of the Presidency—Hindu match last week.

An interesting feature of to-day was the presence of a large number of Parsi ladies, in serried ranks, the variegated colours of whose saries lent additional luster to the appearance of the maidan. His Excellency the Governor once again gave proof of his deep interest in the game by coming to witness the match, and lunching and being photographed with the teams.

Two late changes were made from the teams originally selected to play to-day, P. D. Meherhomji who could not play owing to an attack of fever, and the charms of Polo enticing away Capt. Goldie whose place was filled by Colbeck. Poona has been experiencing dry weather except for a slight shower, which came down yesterday evening and the wicket was consequently in as perfect a condition as could be desired. The Parsis were lucky to win the toss, which meant a good deal on a wicket which played fast and true, and they of course decided to go in first to bat.

AN UNSATISFACTORY TOTAL.

They made 249 to which the Presidency replied with 7 for 1 wicket.

The Parsis were unfortunate to lose the services of Meherhomji, who is one of their best run-getting bats and who has almost invariably come off on the Poona wicket in the past, and who as stated above could not play owing to indisposion. Tehy had further ill—luck in that Warden their best bat has only partially recovered from his recent illness. The crack Parsi batsman would rather have not played but for the fact that the batting strength of his side had already been reduced by the asence of Meheromji. But notwithstanding these handicaps, the Parsis are none the less a strong batting side, and the total that they made to-day could therefore hardly be called a satisfactory one for them. They early lost Warden, who succumbed to a delivery from Dobbie that broke in tremendously from the off and which would have beaten the most wary batsman. A capital stand by Kanga and Driver, however, retrieved the position and 123 runs were added to the previous total of one before the second wicket fell. After this they lost Kapadia cheaply, the third wicket adding only nine, but then again came a long partnership by Driver and Mulla, which added 50 for the fourth wicket. After this a rot set in which could not be stopped, notwithstanding the plucky efforts of Mulla & Elchidana. Mulla was dismissed at 210, his being the fifth wicket to fall. The next wicket fell at 228 and the seventh at 243. The last three wickets were productive only of six runs and the innings terminated with the total at 249. In fact it was little more than a procession to and from the wickets during the latter stages of the Parsi innings. Defective light had perhaps something to do with the inability of the Parsi tail to wag. But if that were so the fault was wholly theirs as no appeal against bad light was preferred.

PRESIDENCY'S POOR FIELDING.

Moderate batting, fairly good bowling and poor fielding would be an exact description of to-day's play. From the Presidency point of view it was a game of lost opportunities. Perhaps a more forcible adjective would be necessary for an adequate description of the Presidency fielding. Every Parsi batsman that entered into double figures was missed at least once before his actual dismissal. Kanga, who made 71, should have been caught first when he had made 20 and thrice more after that. Driver, who was responsible for the next highest individual score on his side, could easily have been sent back twice before his actual return to the pavilion, and the slogger Mulla had no less than three lives. Then a dozen easy chances were not accepted and in fact a worse exhibition of fielding has never before been witnessed on the Poona ground.. As to the individual efforts of the Parsi batsmen though they were praiseworthy to some extent one cannot go into raptures over them. The Parsi Skipper scored 81 which looks quite a respectable total on paper, but this great batsman could hardly be said to have played up to his great reputation. Apart, however, from the mistakes which he made he gave a scientific exhibition of cricket and the consummate skill with which he frequently placed the ball to the leg was delightful. Driver's innings was also marred by a couple of chances. Otherwise he made a most tenacious defence being at the wickets for very nearly three hours.

MULLA'S BRIGHT DISPLAY.

The game was generally dull in the morning except for a few bright intervals, but in the afternoon Mulla roused the spectators to a pitch of enthusiasm by his exhilarating cricket. Discarding orthodox methods he went in for slogging pure and simple and banged away merrily, slashing the Presidency trundlers to the tune of 50. The crowd vigorously cheered his lively strokes and there was hardly a dull moment the whole time that he was batting. The Presidency have lost one wicket for seven runs but it has to be remembered that their Skipper wisely decided to sacrifice, the tail at the fag end of the day's game and McCall's dismissal does not count for much.

PARSI INNINGS.

INGLORIOUS START.

The start was made at 12 noon in glorious weather. There has been no rain for the last four days, except for a slight shower yesterday, and the wicket was in perfect condition. The Paris were lucky in winning the toss under the circumstances, and they naturally elected to go in first on a hard and true wicket. Meherhomji, one of the finest among the bats, could not play owing to indisposition and his place was taken by Chothia. Kanga and Warden were the first representatives of the Parsis to face the Presidency attack which was delivered by Dobbie from the pavilion—end and Captain Haughton from the Council-Hall end. Dobbie sent down a maiden over to Kanga and in Haughton's over four byes were realised. Warden then get a single off the same bowler, and a little later a disaster befell the Parsis, Dobbie in his next over finding Warden's stumps. This was a very inauspicious start for the Parsis who thus lost one their best batsmen with the total only at 5 (5—1—1). Driver the young Xavierian partnered his skipper and a few singles sent up the first decade.

A PRODUCTIVE PARTNERSHIP.

At 17 Twiss was put on to bowl in place of Haughton at the Council-Hall end. Kanga nicely put the new bowler to leg for 2. There was another change in bowling, Wilson relieving Dobbie at the Gymkhana—end. A single by Kanga off Twiss raised the total to 20. The game so far had been anything but lively, the bowlers maintaining a good length and the batsmen playing a cautious game. Another reason for the slow pace at which runs came was the smart fielding of the Presidency, Greig and Kerr especially doing excellent work. The score crawled up to 30 after considerable exertion. Seven runs later Haughton was again entrusted with the attack in place of Twiss, while Dobbie relieved Wilson. They sent down a maiden over each and then Kanga put some life into the game by making the first boundary stroke of the day, sending Haughton for 4. This signalled 40—as the result of an hour's play. Kanga gave a chance at this stage being missed in the slips by Haughton off Dobbie. Encouraged by this new lease of life, the Parsi Skipper in the next over hit Haughton to the northern boundary and the board signalled the half century. Kanga had yet another life being missed in the slips by Haughton off Twiss, who had lately been put on to bowl from the Council-Hall end. Sixty was telegraphed quickly followed by the seventh decade. The batsmen now opened their shoulders with the result that runs began to come faster than before. Kanga put Twiss to the leg for three and in the next over sent Dobbie to the boundary for four. Kanga had lately made the place a bit too hot to suit the Presidency Skipper, who now put on Greig to bowl in place of Twiss. Kanga, who seemed to bear a charmed life, again escaped being sent back. He attempted to steal a run and narrowly escaped being given run out. He then got a four off Wilson, who had lately relieved Dobbie and sent up 80 out of which he had made 50. The Presidency fielding which had been excellent at the start now showed considerable slackness, missed catches being the order of the day. With his score as 21. Driver was missed by Greig off his own delivery and Kanga was later on let off by Wilson in identical fashion. 90 was signalled and there was yet another double change in the bowling, Twiss replacing Greig and Dobbie relieving Wilson. A little later Kanga sent up the century by finely driving Twiss to the eastern boundary. At 107, Colonel Poore came out to bowl in place of Twiss, the batsmen finding it difficult to get away his tempting slows. In the next over Twiss again took up the attack and more changes in bowling followed. The Parsis had made 122 for 1 wicket when the adjournment was made for lucheon at 2 p.m.

AFTER LUCHEON INTERVAL.

On resumption after lunch at 3 p.m. Driver and Kanga the not-outs faced Twiss and Dobbie. Driver opend by putting Twiss to the leg for 4 and Kanga replying with a single off Dobbie. Soon after 120 was telegraphed which was marked by Driver sending Twiss to the eastern boundary. The partnership between Kanga and Driver which had lasted for over two hours then came to an end, the former being held at the wicket by McCall off Dobbie (124-2-71). The Parsi Skipper had played a fine though lucky innings of 72, which included ninefours and he was loudly cheered on his return to the pavilion. Kapadia the next man in opened his acount by getting a two off Dobbie and finely driving Twiss for 4 in the next over. The new comer had, however, a short existence at the wickets, as he had made only 6 when he was finely caught in the slips by Wilson off a fast rising delivery from Twiss (133-3-6). Mulla, the slogger who was now associated with Driver scored a single off Twiss. Driver had another life at this stage narrowly escaping being run out through a bad call by Mulla. The last named then made things hum by repeated boundry srokes which were wildly cheered and the score quickly mounted to 150. Driver at this stage reached his own half century by twice sending Haughton to the boundry. The Maidan at this stage presented an animated appearance, Mulla going in for slogging wholeheartedly and the crowds enthusiastically cheering his jessopian sweeps. At 3-40 p.m. the Parsi score stood at 178 for 3 wickets, Driver being 55 not-out.

Mulla at this stage had a life. He made a mighty sweep off Haughton and was missed at cover-point by Greig. This was, however, an extremely difficult catch, so difficult that it could hardly be called a chance. The score continued to mount quickly. At 189, however, Wilson broke through Driver's defence with a beautiful delivery. The outgoing batsman had played a fine game for his 60 which included seven fours. He was a little bit hasty at times and very nearly ran himself out once and was once let off in the slips. (189-4-60.)

Elchidana joined Mulla, who continued his merry career and quickly sent up the second century amid loud and continued cheering. The Parsi slogger then skied one of Wilson's deliveries and was missed at mid-on by Dobbie, his score at this stage being 45. He had yet a third life being missed two runs later by Greig off Haughton, and a little later he reached his half century. He did not long survive however the last chance as, shortly after, he lifted a ball from Dobbie and was splendidly held in the long field by Greig. Mulla had played an exhilarating innings of 50 which included six fours, and which was the brightest batting display of the day from the spectators' point of view (210-5-50.) Vajifdar, who is playing in an international match for the first time, then partnered Elchidana.

At the tea-interval which was taken at 4-30 p.m., the Parsis had made 210 for 5 wickets.

TAIL-END COLLAPSE.

On the re-start being made after the tea—interval at 4-30 p.m., Vajifdar beautifully placed Dobbie to leg for four, Elchidana responding with a four off the same bowler in his next over and sending up 220. A little later Elchidana was missed in the slips by Wilson off Dobbie. The scoring considerably slowed down at this stage. The score at 5 p.m. was 227 for 5 wickets.

With the total at 228 Vajifdar was caught in the slips by Colonel Poore off Dobbie (228-6-12). Chothia the newcomer began with a single off Dobbie and shortly after 230 was signalled. At 247, Dobbie scattered Elchidana's wickets. The outgoing batsman had contributed 17 by steady, though not quite faultless cricket (243-7-17). Parekh, the new-comer was sent back immediately Greig finding his wickets (244-8-0.) The next wicket also fell quickly, Elavia being out l-b-w to Dobbie (245-9-0). Mirza, the last man in hit lustily sending Dobbie to the boundary, Chothia was then out l-b-w to Greig. The Parsis' first innings thus closed at twenty minutes to 6 for 249 runs (249-10-7).

PRESIDENCY INNINGS.

ANOTHER BAD START.

At ten minutes to six, the Presidency Skipper sent in McCall and Wilson facing the Parsi attack shared by Kanga and Elavia. The batsmen scored a single each, off Kanga. Wilson then cut Elavia for two and a bye for 2 followed. The Presidency also made a disastrous beginning, as a little later with the total only at 6, McCall was smartly held in the slips by Vajifdar off Kanga (6-1-1). Twiss joined Wilson. The Presidency score was 7 for one wicket when stumps were drawn for the day.

Present scores are:—

PARSIS.

First Innings.

Dr. H. D. Kanga, c McCall, b Dobbie	71
J. S. Warden, b Dobbie	1
D. D. Driver, b Wilson	60
D. K. Kapadia, c Wilson, b Twiss.	6
H. F. Mulla, c Greig, b Dobbie	50
J. Elchidana, b Dobbie	17
H. J. Vajifdar, c Poore, b Dobbie.	12
P. D. Chothia, l-b-w b Greig	7
M. D. Parekh, b Greig	0
J. Elavia, l-b-w b Dobbie	0
B. Mirza, not out	4
Extras	21
Total	249

Fall of Wickets,
Parsis 1st Innings.
5-1-1, 124-2-71, 133-3-6, 189-4-60, 210-5-50, 228-6-12, 243-7-17, 244-8-0, 245-9-0, 249-10-7.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsis 1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dobbie	33	9	68	6
Haughton	18	5	52	0
Twiss	18	3	56	1
Wilson	17	5	31	1
Greig	7	2	14	2
Poore	2	0	7	0

PRESIDENCY XI.

1st Innings.

R. L. McCall, c Vajifdar, b Kanga	1
C. H. Wilson, not out	3
Capt. E. K. Twiss, not out	1
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	2
Total (for 1 wkt.)	7

POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING: HORSES LEFT IN.

FIRST DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 1.

To be run on Wednesday, 3rd September. The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. on Monday, 1st September.

THE YERROWDA PLATE—R. C. and distance over 7 flights.

Parkhill 12-7, Royal Scotland 11-10, Bambino 11-10, Picnic 11-5, Sholto 10-9, Highwood 10-9, Duke of Lan- 10-9, Hoghewood 10-9, Duke of Lancaster 9-12, North 9-0, Mordiallac 9-0, and Topsail 9-0.

THE TRIAL PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Lumination, Keerit, Hilarity, Punt, Canberra, Valerius and Hoppner.

THE CRITERION.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Sugar Loaf, Monaleen II, Solution, Double Chin, Malmsey, Tartania, St. Gilgin and Lady Douglas.

THE POONA DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

Nakib, Rozelmulook, Black Malik, France, Sir Knight, Thank You, Purity, Sweden, Sunspot, Gold Fish II, Trustee, Young Hyderi, Beyrut and Lord Durham.

THE DEALERS NEW PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Good Gold, Sparrow Hawk, German Silver, Dhaman, Iron Chest, Tulwar, Purity, Ajmer and Nizam.ul-Mulk.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Real, Master Bill, Baloz, Zaki Pasha, Ream, Peerage, Dhahemsee, Fado, Abdul Aziz, Red Fish, Polish, Mexico Baldwin, and Beynazeer.

ST. LEGER BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The following is the latest betting on the St. Leger:—

13 to 8 against Louveis.
5 to 1 against Bachelor's Wedding.
6 to 1 against Aghdoe.
10 to 1 against Harry of Hereford.
100 to 1 against Night Hawk, Young Pegasus and Birlingham.
20 to 1 against Curragh.

DEOLALI MOTOR ACCIDENT.

RESULT OF APPEAL.

RS. 2,000 REDUCED FROM DAMAGES.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

At the High Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor the following judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Batchelor in the Deolali motor-car case:—

The suit which gave rise to this appeal was filed to obtain damages for personal injuries sustained while the plaintiff as a bare licensee, was being driven gratuitously by his friend, the defendant, in the defendant's motor-car.

The learned trial Judge, Macleod J., has found that the defendant is liable on the ground of negligence and has awarded to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 38,000 damages. The defendant now appeals from that decree.

It will be convenient to use the word "accident" in reference to the occurrence but the word must be understood in its popular sense and not as indicating any suggestion as to whether the occurrence was or was not avoidable. The accident then occurred while the defendant was driving a party of relatives and friends in his white steam car from Deolali to Igatpuri. On the way there is a level crossing over the G. I. P. Rly., and, this crossing admittedly is such as needs some degree of care to pass in safety. Coming from Deolali it is approached on a fairly straight road, but the crossing itself turns to the left somewhat abruptly from the road, and when once the crossing is passed, the road swings round sharply to the right. Moreover as this plan and the photographs on the record show, this sharp turn of the road to the right, is invisible to an approaching driver, until he is practically over the level crossing; and his view to his front is further impeded by a railway gatemen's lodge situated on the far side of the crossing to the approaching driver's right hand. Admittedly the defendant's car for one reason or another, failed to take the sharp right handed turn after the crossing; instead of doing so, it preserved its direction in practically a straight line, with the result that just beyond the crossing, it left the road and ran or jumped down the bank to the left into the paddy field beyond. All the occupants of the car were thrown out with much violence and were more or less seriously injured; one little girl was unfortunately killed outright and the plaintiff received such grave injuries to his leg that he will as the medical evidence proves remain a cripple for the rest of his life.

THE FIRST QUESTION.

The first question which arises is whether the learned Judge below was right in holding that the defendant was in law liable in respect of the injuries caused to the plaintiff. The plaintiff, as we have said, was a bare licensee and the defendant in driving him, was giving his service gratuitously as a friend. In these circumstances it is contended for the defendant that no liability can attach to him unless he is shown to have been guilty of gross negligence, if something amounting to culpable default and that, in law, he is not liable for mere want of foresight, for mistake of judgment. In support of this contention Mr. Setalwad has cited Moffat v. Bateman (3 P. C. App. 115) and Giblin v. McMillen (2 p. C. App. 317). If the law laid down in these decisions caused any embarrasment to the present plaintiff in the facts underlying this appeal it might be relevant to observe that Giblin v. McMillen was not a case of an accident at all and that in Moffat's case the judgment was largely based upon the consideration that the evidence did not disclose any tenable theory to explain how the accident arose. In our opinion, however, it is unnecessary to pursue this subject because this case must be decided on its own facts.

FACTS DECISIVE AGAINST DEFENDANT.

And these facts are decisive against the defendant even on the assumption that the rulings in the two cited cases are applicable without reservation or qualification. In other words it is unnecessary here to attempt either to fix the precise difference between negligence or gross negligence or to define the exact degree of the defendant's liability. For in our view on the facts of this case the defendant's negligence and carelessness were such that putting the law as to his responsibility most favourably to him, it is impossible to acquit him of liability, assuming that gross negligence amounting to culpable default is required, then we think we have it here.

DEGREE OF NEGLIGENCE.

It appears to us, however, that the determination of this point of law will be facilitated if we consider not so much the degree of negligence which would expose the defendant to liability as the nature of the positive duty which in the circumstances of this case was cast upon him. Upon this aspect of the matter we have the guidance of the Earl of Halsbury's Laws of England (Title Negligence, Art. 614). Mr. Setalwad admits that the driving of a motor-car is a business or occupation requiring skill. And undoubtedly the defendant had that skill: that being so and he being a volunteer the article cited, lays down that he was bound to act to the best of his skill which must be such as a person skilled in such matters may reasonably be expected to possess. Reference may be made to Wilson v. Brett (11 M. and W. 113) where the point is illustrated. That was a case where the defendant who was skilled in the management and riding of horses rode the plaintiff's horse gratuitously, at the plaintiff's request, in order to show the horse for sale. In riding over slippery ground the defendant let down the horse and injured him by breaking his knee. The jury found for the plaintiff, and on a motion for a new trial on the ground of misdirection, Parke B. stated the law thus in his judgment. "The defendant was shown to be a person conversant with horses and was therefore bound to use such care and skill as a person conversant with horses might be expected to use. If he did not he was guilty of negligence." The whole effect of what was said by the learned judge, as to the distinction between this case and that of a borrower was this that this particular defendant being in fact a person of competent skill was in fact in the same situation as that of a borrower who in point of law represents to the lender that he is a person of competent skill. In the case of a gratuitous bailee when his professional situation is such as to imply the possession of competent skill he is equally liable for the neglect to use it. And Alderson B. gave judgment to the same effect.

EXCESSIVE SPEED.

In our present case the defendant was admittedly a person of competent skill in driving a motor car, though the evidence suggests that he was a nervous driver. Moreover he placed himself in a situation which implied the possession of competent skill. If this is a correct statement of the law, the only question which remains is whether the defendant at the critical point of the drive exercised such skill as a person skilled in driving motor cars may reasonably be expected to possess. We entirely agree with Macleod J. that this question must be answered in the negative. In our opinion the evidence establishes that the sole cause of the disaster was the excessive and reckless speed at which the defendant was driving. It appears to us that this explanation is the only reasonable explanation of the proved and admitted facts, and is also the explanation which defendant himself, offered immediately after the accident. It is not easy to feel quite confident as to the details of the defence which is now attempted; but the gist of it appears to lie in the assertion that as the defendant approached the level crossing, only the left hand gates were thrown open for his passage, and the roadway was thus so blocked that even at the 8 or 9 miles an hour at which he was travelling, he was unable to turn the car after it had passed the further gate. Upon the evidence it is, we think, not possible to hold that the accident occurred in this way. It is, however, material to note, that, on his own showing, the defendant at least by the time he reached the crossing, became aware of the proximity of the approaching express, and accelerated his speed on this account. It might at first sight seem that this was a very plausible admission, and being to some extent against the defendant's own interest, should be accepted as the whole truth, but it is to be observed that in view of the defendant's first statements made on the Igatpuri platform in the presence of such independent witnesses as Cherry and Annos, it was not open to the defendant to avoid the admission that he quickened his speed at in about the crossing.

FOUNDATION OF DEFENDANT'S CASE.

The foundation of the defendant's case as made in this appeal lies in the contention that on his approaching the crossing the right hand gates were closed to him, that he had to pass through the left hand gates, which alone were opened to him, that in consequence his course was fatally hampered. It is very possible that the defendant in the moment of confusion and danger did not really observe the condition of the gates, but in any event we are satisfied that his present account of their position is incorrect. His own best witness, indeed the only witness on the defendant's side who inspires as with any confidence as to the circumstances of the accident, is Mr. P. S. Talyarkhan, who was driving the Renault car containg the other members of the excursion. Mr. Talyarkhan who crossed the railway a minute or two before the defendant came up in the steam car, deposes that the right hand gates were opened for him and that he had no difficuly in keeping to the road; it is indeed admitted by Mr. Setalvad, and is manifest from the plans, that the crossing and turning present no more difficulty if the right hand gates are open than if all the gates are open, and defendant's case confessedly depends upon the theory that the left side gates, and they alone, were open.

EVIDENCE UNIFORM.

Now the evidence is practically uniform that, just after Talyarkhan had crossed the gateman was proceeding to shut the opened right gates, when he heard the defendant's horn, and, suspending the operation of closing the gates, he at once threw them open. It is, in our judgment, not believable that at such a juncture the gatesman should have taken the useless trouble to finish closing the half-closed right gates in order that he might open the less convenient left gates which were fast shut. Further if we were forced to suppose that the gates on one side only were opened, it is reasonably certain that they would be the right hand gates, they gave the driver a very much more convenient access, as the gateman must have realized, and realized, the more readily as the road is frequented by motor cars. Even on this footing, therefore the defendants case fails.

ALL FOUR GATES OPEN.

But upon the evidence we see no escape from the conclusion that all four gates were thrown open to the defendant's passage. We do not for a moment suggests that Mr. Talyarkhan is not telling the truth to the best of his recollection, but, if, as he admits, he found the right hand gates open, he would not be concerned to observe whether the left gates were shut or open, for their position would have been a matter of no moment to him. However that may be, we find that in fact all four gates were opened for the defendant. This finding seems to us to be established by the independent witnesses, Sitaram Cupe, Gangaram Dagdu, and Ganpa Bhau. These men, who are Hindus and have no interest in the success of either party, are not shaken in cross-examination, their statements carry conviction to our minds and they were believed by the learned judge who heard and saw them. We do not seek to fortify them by the similar testimony of the chauffeur Shaik Mahomed because there are passages in his deposition which lead us to doubt whether he is telling the whole truth. But we rely upon Shivram Gangaram and Ganpat, and these witnesses prove, not only that all four gates were opened for the defendant but that the defendant came upto the crossing and passed over it at an excessive speed. There is all the more reason to accept this evidence as to excessive speed because it really derives confirmation from the defendant's own version.

WHEN DID HE ACCELERATE SPEED?

Admittedly he accelerated because he knew the train was approaching: the only question is, when did he do so? He says he did so on reaching the first rail at the crossing, while the plaintiff's witnesses declare that he came up to the crossing at high speed. Now Mr. Annold's testimony and the other evidence prove that the lowered signal, which, apprising the defendants of the approach of the train led him to increase his speed, would have been seen long before he reached the crossing, and, in an event, if he was safely on the crossing going at 7 or 8 miles an hour with no train in sight, his passage was assumed, and there was no need to quicken the speed.

THREE OTHER FACTS.

There are also three other facts disclosed upon the evidence which we think, corroborate the plaintiff's case of excessive speed, and are scarcely reconcileable with the defendant's version: these facts are, first, that with the exception of the defendant, who had hold of the steering wheel, all the occupants of the car were shot violently out, secondly, that the car did not run down, but jumped, the fairly easy slope of the bank down from the road into the field, and, thirdly, that the car ran for a distance of as much as 30 feet into the soft, muddy, paddy field.

DEFENDANT CULPABLY NEGLIGENT.

On a consideration of the whole evidence, therefore, we are bound to agree with the conclusion of the learned trying judge, that the sole cause of the disaster was that the defendant in order to get ahead of the coming train drove to the crossing and over it at excessive speed and in total disregard of the need for caution imposed by the fact that the road in front of him was hidden from his view on account of the abrupt turning. In these circumstances we cannot doubt that, putting the skill and caution exigible from the defendant their very lowest, he was grossly and culpably negligent. It follows that he is liable in damages.

As to the amount of damages which should be awarded, the learned judge has allowed Rs. 8,000 on the score of expenses, Rs. 10,000 on the score of pain and suffering, and Rs. 20,000 on the score of loss of income past and prospective. All these items have been canvassed by Mr. Setalwad for the defendant, but we have heard no argument which would justify us in interfering with the damages allowed under the two last-mentioned heads. The plaintiff is a youngman who had a career of good promise before him. That career has been ruined, he has already suffered intense pain and is likely to suffer in the future, is crippled for life; and his means of earning a fair income in the future, if they have not been destoyed, have been lamentably reduced. Therefore on neither of these heads can the damages awarded be regarded as excessive.

REDUCTION IN DAMAGES.

We think, however, that a reduction of Rs. 2,000 should be made from the Rs. 8,000 which Macleod J. allowed for expenses. The details supplied by the plaintiff in Exhibit 10 show that these expenses have been calculated upon a somewhat extravagant scale, yet the plaintiff's own estimate is exceeded by the learned judge by about Rs., 400. We cannot allow Mr. Setalwad's contribution that the plaintiff was not justified in going to England at all for treatment seeing that he was advised to do so by his own surgeon, Dr. Masina, a gentleman of acknowledged professional skill. But the expenses incurred while in England on account of hotel and other charges and various sums debited on account of board and lodging clothing and expenses at Deolali seem to us to be exaggerated, and upon consideration of the evidence and arguments on these points we think it right to reduce the 8,000 on this head to Rs. 6,000. The result, therefore, is that the only alteration to be made in the decree is that the damages allowed to the plaintiff are to be Rs. 36,000 instead of Rs. 38,000, in other respects the decree under appeal is affirmed.

As to costs, each party will bear his own costs of the last day's hearing of the appeal and all other costs in the appeal must be born by the appellant.

Solicitors for appellant: Payne and Co.

Solicitors for respondent: Captain and Vaidya.

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EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Bombay.

Photos.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

HARDWICK-LONG—At Lhaksar, O and R. Ry., 16th August, the wife of L. Hardwick-Long, Station Master, of a daughter.

KNOX—At Naini Tal, 16th August, the wife of Major E. F. Knox, 36th Sikhs, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MOIR.—On 14th August, at Denmore, East Sheen, George Waring Moir, late of Bombay, eldest son of the late John Forbes Moir.

WRIGHT.—At Saharanpur, U.P., 15th August, Clement Wright, I.C.S., aged 28.

GOMES.—At his residence, 4, Ripon Road, Amelia, wife of Bernard Gomes, Inspecting Telegraph Master, Bombay Division. Funeral cortege leaves his residence at 8-30 a.m. (Standard Time).

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation 1-30.

Cricket Match at Poona: Presidency Europeans v. Parsis, Poona.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

French Room. Lantern Lecture by Prof. P. L. Charlier, on The Art of Drawing, part III. 6-30 p.m.

Ramzan id. Bank Holiday.

Cricket at Poona: Presidency Europeans v. Parsis, Poona.

Poona Races, First Meeting, First Day.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Ganesh Chaturthi, Bank Holiday.

Poona Open Polo Tournament.

Alliance Francaise: 14th meeting, Musical Entertainment, 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Jubilee Celebrations.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Bombay University Senate, 5-45.

Meeting called by the Bombay Presidency Association about the separation of the Judicial and Executive Branches of the Indian Administration, Framji Cowasji Institute Hall, Dhobi Talao, 6.

Poona First Races, Second Day, Poona.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

September, 2 1913.

IS THE CONCERT WORTH WHILE?

On the eve of the adjournment of the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey made what has been described as "a dignified but depressing statement," in which he surveyed the position in Eastern Europe and the work of the Concert of the Great Powers during the past few months. The Foreign Secretary had a difficult task to perform. The latter day Concert is almost his creation. He has been throughout its conductor, and he has organised the machinery by which, as he himself said in a sort of statistical statement of its work, the ordinary methods of diplomatic communication, by which six Great Powers have to work through six Foreign Ministers and thirty Ambassadors, were able, in the first instance, to carry on communications with one Foreign Minister and five Ambassadors. This is no doubt a notable achievement, but it appears to be the only positive definite result which the Concert has achieved, for everything else to which Sir Edward Grey lays claim as the achievement of the Concert is either very shadowy or on highly disputable ground. No one can pretend that the situation in the Balkans has been left in a satisfactory state, or that the chances of a conflagration in the future will be less than they have been in the past; nor can it be pretended that the Concert has at any time succeeded in imposing its joint will on the disputing States. It began by sternly forbidding them to go to war. After they had gone to war it announced its intention not to allow any territorial changes. When circumstances again became too strong for it, it pompously assumed the direction of the negotiations for territorial changes, and drew up a scheme for a new autonomous Albanian State. Having set its seal on a Treaty of Peace in which the new divisions of territory were laid down, it had to sit still while the parties to the Treaty, one after another, tore it up and entered into what Sir Edward Grey himself describes as a "war of extermination." Finally it had to remain passive in the face of a new treaty, entirely revolutionising the old one, and drawn up and executed under the supervision and protection, not of the Concert itself, but of a single one of the Great Powers. However, all this is as nothing, if we are to accept Sir Edward Grey's latest defence of the Concert, which is that the main object of its existence was to prevent an outbreak between the Great Powers. We do not think that it is an unfair representation of the sum and substance of Sir Edward Grey's statement, to say that everything else has apparently been a matter of indifference provided that the Great Powers did not openly quarrel among themselves. Thus, for instance, while declaring that he himself will propose no modification of the Treaty of Bukharest, the Foreign Secretary commits himself to the amazing statement that he will acquiesce in any decision that secures the assent of the other Powers. This "peace at any price" policy is without meaning, and as a *raison d'etre* for the existence of the Concert is an absurdity, as the only Power that is prepared to adhere to it apparently, is, Great Britain; for judging by what has happened in the immediate past other Powers, while ready to maintain this semblance of a Concert, reserve to themselves the right of individual action. But, as a matter of fact, this new attitude of Sir Edward Grey, that the preservation of peace was the only object of the Concert's existence, is not quite in accordance with what we had been previously led to believe, for, as we have already pointed out, the Concert has at different times announced that it had other definite objects, and it is only now, when it has failed to achieve these, that we are told that it has kept the peace within its own ranks and that this is enough. Sir Edward Grey is no more accurate in his explanation as to the manner in which the Powers succeeded in preserving this mutual peace. He tells us that it was decided from the beginning that, if the conflict could be localised so as not to spread to the Straits, Constantinople and Asiatic Turkey, there need be no danger of the Great Powers quarrelling among themselves. Sir Edward Grey himself, however, told the House of Commons that the Albanian Settlement was reached just in time to prevent a European conflict, while now he would have it that this was a minor issue and that the actual danger was further East,—to prevent the spread of the war to Constantinople and Asia Minor. It is too much to ask us to believe now, as Sir Edward Grey apparently would have us do, that the Powers stopped the war when the Bulgarians got to Tchaldja. There was the strongest doubt whether they would have ever got any further, and there is no doubt that they were glad to go to a Conference to make sure of what they had already won.

The danger in all this, is that Sir Edward Grey has set up a sort of fetish in the form of the Concert to which he sacrifices all the real issues. He does not deal with trouble, he is merely content to postpone it. Nothing is settled in the Near East, in spite of all the bloodshed, in spite of all the conferences and the activity of European diplomacy. Autonomous Albania is a mere paper scheme, drawn up on the most artificial lines, which many discerning critics prophesy will collapse as soon as its is attempted to be put into practice. The settlement in regard to the Aegean Islands is equally on paper, and their evacuation by Italy is only a little more probable than the evacuation of Egypt by Great Britain. The large Bulgarian population, that has been handed over to the tender mercies of Servia, will be a constant menace to peace between the two countries, and Bulgaria only bides her time to redeem her other losses under the Treaty of Bukharest. What will happen at Adrianople remains to be seen, but it is clear from Sir Edward Grey's statement that there can be no joint action on the part of the Powers, and that, if Turkey is coerced at all, it will be by a single Power—a prospect that Sir Edward Grey speaks of almost with complacency, but which must have the instant result of destroying the Concert. This is the position which Sir Edward Grey's "peace at any price" policy has produced. Not less could have been achieved, and the ultimate result could not have been more unsatisfactory, if the Concert of Europe had never been brought into being, and the question insistently forces itself: Is it worth while that Great Britain should tie her hands so strongly for so poor a result?

SIR AUREL STEIN IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Government of India with the sanction of the Secretary of State has taken one more step towards the promotion of those studies towards which a popular fallacy, as shown in these columns, makes Englishmen ignorantly apathetic. Sir Aurel Stein has been deputed to resume his archeological and geographical explorations in Central Asia and westernmost China. He will be accompanied by Rai Bahadur Lal Singh, the companion of his many and arduous adventures and a second surveyor, also Indian presumably, to assist him in his topographical work. Dr. Stein's early celebrity as a Sanskritist is now eclipsed by his important explorations. His translation of the *Rajatarangini* or the Chronicles of Kashmir, will not be easily superseded, but greater interest was roused in the venturesome traveller and his mission by the publication of his examination of sand-buried cities such as Khotan. Central Asia for centuries has been afflicted with a strange curse, which is visibly operating on Persia. A natural process of dessication gradually turns smiling valleys and tracks covered with verdure into dreary wastes of sand. Recent explorations have shown that vast tracts, which are unfit for human habitation, were peopled with populous cities. It is the study of this submerged world, engulfed by the insidious sand, which has been the object of study by the forward nations of Europe and Japan for the last twenty years. The results achieved by the several missions tell tales more romantic than the thousand and one nights of Arabia, with the added difference that here the stranger thing is truth and not fiction. The Reports of the German Missions under Grunwedel and Le Coq are most fascinating reading. Unfortunately they are too high priced to be popular. Dr. Stein's own work, however, does not yield to that of any of his half-dozen compeers in utility or interest. It will take years to catalogue and decipher and describe the valuable finds. A foretaste of them is given us month after month by journals of learned societies. The discoveries relate to the pre-Moslem faith of the Turks, to Chinese art, and to medieval Buddhism. In the latest number of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Professor de la Valee Pousin edits portions of the Buddhistic canon, which was believed by some scholars, notably Rhys Davids, never to have been drawn up in Sanskrit. Dr. Stein's previous achievements include the discovery of a fine library in the desert, which had been screened from the eye of man since about the days of the Norman conquest. In a crypt, barely wide enough to admit of two men, were piled, many feet high, volume upon volume of ancient scripts in Chinese and several unknown languages which have since been partially deciphered. The circumstances attending the discovery might be weaved into a popular novel. A few years ago a monk of the Tao religion accidently found this remarkable collection of books near a temple of which he was the officiating priest. The spot is at Tun-huang, on the frontier of China just where the Turkestan desert begins. In 1907 Dr. Stein was in the vicinity and heard a rumour of the hidden treasure. But the monk had religious scruples and was afraid of the displeasure of Chinese secular authority. The explorer, there, approached him through his Chinese guide, who was also a Taoist, and at last permission was granted him to examine a few specimens of the buried collection. To his astonishment they turned out to be Chinese translations of Buddhist books made in the seventh century by Yuan Chwang, the famous pilgrim, whose description of India is a work of authority. The well-known name acted like magic on the ignorant priest and he let Dr. Stein see the sacred hollow. It was in a rock-chamber built so well, that throughout the centuries, since its construction, the damp had been excluded. And there, heaped up in a narrow spot, the explorer found these works which no one had read for a thousand years. A French archeologist has concluded that the library was closed up during time of warfare about 1035 A. D. Among the collection was a Chinese Buddhist book printed from wooden blocks in 864. As we know, by 972, the entire Buddhist scriptures translated into Chinese from lost Indian originals had been printed by order of the Imperial Government of China. Other books found belonged to the Manichian creed and some were in Turkish before the Turks embraced Islam. Their original religion is a matter of highly interesting but probable speculation. The discoverer was helped in reading the Chinese rolls by M. Pelliot who spent three weeks squatting in the niche to examine these thousand of old pieces of manuscript. Among the finds were fragments of two versions of Buddhist holy writ in the vernacular of the Parthian Empire, which was a buffer state between India and Syria. One of the re-discovered vernaculars is the Sogdian, formerly spoken in territory now called Russian Turkestan. It may be incidently observed that the region in which the old library is situated, is that which Emanuel Gwedenborg had in mind, according to his believers, when in 1771 he predicted the discovery of a great sacred literature somewhere in Central Asia. The significance of the mass of lost literature which Dr. Stein had the luck, the scholarship and courage to rescue from oblivion, is thus expressed by Professor Sylvian Levi who has made a study of the new finds as exhaustive as any in Europe: "Central Asia has been the thoroughfare and the clearing house of the world. Upon these deserted routes have passed Buddhists, Zoroastrians, Christians, Confucians, Taoists and Manichians. In these buried cities the priests of all beliefs have meditated the words of all the gods." We are justified in looking forward to discoveries of the same high order from the proposed new mission of Sir Aurel Stein.

DAY BY DAY.

The Maharaja of Baroda.

We understand that H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, with his family and suite, will return to India by the mail boat which leaves Marseilles on October 24th and which will reach Bombay on November 7th.

Fourth Criminal Sessions.

The Fourth Criminal Sessions commenced yesterday before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshah Davar. There are for trial, on the calendar of prisoners, twenty-two cases, out of which four cases are of murder; two cases of murder and hurt; two cases of attempt to murder and hurt; one case of attempt to murder and commit suicide. One case is for rape and abetment of rape. Of the cases relating to offences against property; five are for theft; two for house-breaking and theft; two for criminal breach of trust; two for using as genuine a forged document with cheating and giving false evidence; and one for falsification of accounts. There are on trial seven Hindus and one Jew for murder; three Mahomedans for attempt to murder; two Hindus for rape and abetment of rape; one Hindu, three Mahomedans and one Parsi for theft; one Indian Christian for house-breaking by night and theft; one Hindu for house-breaking by day; one Hindu for criminal breach of trust; one European for criminal breach of trust and forgery; two Hindus for using as genuine a forged document; and one Hindu for falsification of accounts. Five cases were committed by Mr. Aston; two by Mr. Setalvad; four by Mr. Oliveira; three by Mr. Khairaz; and one by Mr. Athavle.

A Discovery Anticipated.

At the Congress of Medicine in Mail week, Dr. Soresi told of a new discovery of his own, by which a patient who was about to die—or had even, in the colloquial sense, died—from loss of blood, could be revived by the blood of another person to whom he was joined Siamese-twin fashion. The discovery was announced in technical terms—but it came to this. A blood-vessel in the patient and a blood-vessel in the person who was giving his blood were joined by a special device of Dr. Soresi's invention, so that the heart of the donor was actually pumping blood through the veins of his dying friend. In America they have anticipated all this—on the Cinematograph! A thrilling American film was shown in Bombay last week in which a young man submitted himself to an experiment of this kind to save his sweetheart's life. The latter survived but the hero died.

A Grim Joke.

In the "Cornhill Magazine" is a very interesting conversation with an old member of the Indian Civil Service who came out in 1849 to Madras. It recalls the fact that the covenant with the East India Company stipulated that the Civil Servant should not come nearer Home than the Cape for the first eleven years of his service. It was thought that it unsettled a man, and made him lose interest in his work and in the country. The Mutiny by the way was treated in Madras as a sort of joke. The writer's assistant used to come in shouting with laughter:—"'I say! here's another threatening letter. We're all going to have our throats cut to-night. What a lark!' We never bothered our heads about them. All they did was to amuse my assistant."

The Zoroastrian Conference.

Preparations for the holding of this year's session of the Zoroastrian Conference appear to be progressing satisfactorily. Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, ex-Dewan of Baroda, has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. The latter body has elected Mr. H. J. Bhabha, the late Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, as President of the forthcoming sessions, which will be held in the last week of October. The choice of the President has been widely welcomed by the Parsi community. As our contemporary of the "Rast Goftar" observes: Questions appertaining to the spread of education in the community are likely always to occupy the best attention of the Conference, and that body needs to be congratulated for having been able to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of such an expert educationist. Mr. Bhabha has already taken a conspicuous part in all educational questions handled by the Conference. It was due to his proposal that a Resolution was adopted by the Conference two years ago recommending what is known as the direct method of teaching English. But it is not merely Mr. Bhabha's qualifications as a great educationist that has influenced his selection as the President. Mr. Bhabha is a sober exponent of the reform school and owns a wide outlook upon social questions affecting the community. As such his appointment will meet with general appreciation and will arouse keen interest in the proceedings of the Conference this year."

The Daughter of Aurangzeb.

If the test of the excellence of a literary composition is the reader's wish at its close, that it were longer the very brief account of the Princess Zeb-un-Nisa, daughter of Aurangzeb, in the August number of the "Hindustan Review" is an article of uncommon merit. The material for a life of the poetic child of an austere emperor is sparse. It has been collected now by Mr. Puran Singh with the help of Professor Jadu Nath Sarkar. The first fifty odes of Zeb have been done into English in the "Wisdom of the East" series. Prof. Sarkar's fragment of biography rests on Persian books, some in manuscript. Zeb-un-Nisa was born at Daulabad in 1638 and died at Delhi in 1702, being buried in the garden of "Thirty thousand trees" outside the Kabuli Gate. Her tomb had to be removed for the exigencies of civilization. No spot now marks it. The railway line runs over it. Her coffin, however, and tombstone are in Akbar's mausoleum at Sikandra, near Agra, where the epitaph can be read. Besides poetry, several learned works are ascribed to her of which she was the generous patron and not the author. Her pen name gives no clue to her writings: she wrote over *Makhfi* (concealed), a pseudonym affected by too many litterateurs of her day to enable us to identify her productions. The small talk of Aurangzeb's whispering courtiers coupled Zeb's name with Aquil Kharis; and Nanucci, the Venetian traveller has something to say on the gossip. What a revolution a century of Western domination has effected in the literary taste of North India! Some of the finest poetry of Zeb was discovered by Prof. Sarkar in the manuscript collection of the Maharaja of Benares. It has yet found no editor, let alone translator. Zeb-un-Nisa lived and died a spinster. There was no one in Hindustan worthy of her hand. No one was approved as son-in-law by the haughty emperor who swayed the destinies of India between 1658 and 1707.

Unionists and India.

Commenting on the Indian Budget Debate "India" remarks:

Never before has the poverty of the Conservative side, especially the Front Bench, in Indian knowledge and experience, been more apparent than it was on Thursday, of last week. Why should the "great Imperial party," as Lord Morley ironically called it in his House of Commons days, continue to display towards Indian affairs an indifference so extraordinary that not a single prominent Member can make a speech showing even the most elementary acquaintance with the administration or the greater problems of Imperial rule. Mr. Balfour and his friends were content to leave India to the late Earl Percy, the one occupant of the Tory Front Bench, who made a practice of reading Indian Blue Books. After Earl Percy's death, the duty of making the official Opposition speech devolved upon the late Mr. George Wyndham, confessedly ignorant of India, and now there is nothing for it but for the Leader of the Party to exhibit a detachment at least equally complete.

Mortality Returns.

Three attacks and two deaths occurred in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday, the former of these cases being reported one each from Fort (Northern), Umarkhadi and Tarwadi respectively. There were no cases of either cholera or small-pox reported during the period under notice. The total mortality from all causes was 86, as compared with 106 of the corresponding period of last year and 82 of that of the year before. Out of the 1,617 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Saturday, four only were found to be plague-infected.

KARACHI WATER SUPPLY.

NEW LOAN TO BE RAISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 1.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Karachi Municipality a letter was read from the Commissioner-in-Sind relating to the proposed loan of Rs. 6,35,000 for extension of the water supply. It was resolved that the letter be submitted to the Municipality with a recommendation that Government be requested to give their sanction to the raising of the loan of Rs. 6,35,000 as early as possible, but as such sanction cannot be obtained in time to raise the loan whilst the money market is favourable this year, the loan to be offered in June or July 1914. Also application to be made for the loan to be repayable after a period of 30 years, instead of 20 years as suggested by the Commissioner-in-Sind.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Lieutenant Wallace, 73rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Bareily, is transferred to the Home Establishment.

Captain E. C. Smith, 22nd Panjabis, has been selected for appointment in the Northern Waziristan Militia.

Captain Dobbyn, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Manora.

Captain Graham, No. 76 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, succeeds to the Adjutancy of the Bombay Volunteers Artillery on 31st December next.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Lieutenant Colonel R. D. White, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, on or after 24th October next.

Captain Paker Carr, 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders is appointed Adjutant of the 7th Battalion, Royal Highlanders, Territorial Force.

Lieutenant Barbrook, Chesire Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission.

Lieutenant Law, 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers is appointed to the Sierra Leone Battalion of the West African Frontier Force.

Lieutenant H. Smithers No. 77 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery Aden is transferred to the Home Establishment and posted to No. 3 depot at Plymouth.

DUBLIN RIOTS.

200 IN HOSPITAL.

STRIKE LEADER ARRESTED.

MILITARY CALLED OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The riots continued in Dublin yesterday, and two hundred cases are in hospital for injuries received.

The strike leader Larkin who made a reference to Sir Edward Carson on the 28th instant and has been in hiding since, as a warrant was out for his arrest, took rooms at the Imperial Hotel yesterday morning, disguised as a bearded old man. In the afternoon he suddenly stepped out on the balcony, and, after disclosing his identity, addressed the mob. The police entered the hotel and arrested Larkin.

It is stated that during the police charge following upon the arrest of Larkin, a number of old men and women, and children who were returning from church were struck with police batons. The Mayor announces his intention of moving that an enquiry be held into the conduct of the police. Meanwhile, the military have been called out to assist the police in Inchicore district where rioting has been proceeding since sundown, the crowd tearing up tram lines.

Rioting is also proceeding in other outlying districts.

TWO MEN DIE IN HOSPITAL.

Two men injured in Saturday's rioting have died in hospital.

FACTION RIOT AT DERRY.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A further slight faction rioting has taken place in Londonderry, and another man has been shot by a civilian. He is in a critical condition.

TWO HUNDRED CIVILIANS INJURED.

ONE POLICEMAN DIES IN HOSPITAL.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Two hundred civilians and thirty police were injured in last night's rioting. One has succumbed in hospital.

SALAR-ED-DOWLEH.

WILL BE COMPELLED TO LEAVE PERSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Sept. 1.

Salar-ed-Dowleh, who took refuge in the Russian Consulate at Kermanshah, will probably be brought to Teheran under escort and compelled to leave the country.

U. S. A. AND MEXICO.

NUMBER OF AMERICANS LEAVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A number of Americans are leaving Mexico in consequence of President Wilson's warning against their remaining there.

KAISER'S GUEST IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A telegram from Mexico City says that a wave of patriotism appears to be sweeping over the country. President Huerta is daily receiving offers of service and the War Department has been requested to furnish instructors for various cities. The planters at Morelos have presented President Huerta with three million pesos.

TIBET CONFERENCE.

CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARY LEAVES FOR SIMLA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Aug. 31.

Ivanchen, Plenipotentiary to the Tibet Conference at Simla, will leave to-morrow, accompanied by Mr. Archibald Rose, representing the Foreign Office. The Chinese Government hopes that the mission will effect a friendly arrangement and also come to an agreement on the subject of the undelimited portion of the border.

CAWNPORE RIOT.

TRIAL FOR SEDITION.

POLICE OFFICERS' EVIDENCE.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 1.

Proceedings in the sedition tral commenced to-day at 11 a.m. in the court of Mr. H. M. Smith, Additional District Magistrate, Cawnpore.

The Court informed Mr. Masharul Haque, leading counsel for the defence that by its orders Hafiz Ahmed Ullah, one of the accused, had been released. The case of Abdul Qadir Azad Subhani was then taken up. The Government sanction regarding the prosecution of the accused under section 124a (sedition) was produced. Asghar Abbas, Deputy Superintendent of Police, made a formal complaint under section 124a I. P. C. against Abdul Qadir Azad Sabhani who was present already under arrest in court.

The first witness examined by the prosecution was Radha Kishna, Sub-Inspector of Police. He deposed that he on the 3rd August went to the Idgah to take down the notes of lectures. He went there under the orders of the Superintendent of Police. He reached the Idgah at about 6-15 a.m. Some seven or eight thousand men gathered there. When he reached the place more were still coming. Speeches were delivered from a small platform in the middle, which was 9 or inches high. People were sitting all round. The platform on which he was sitting was at a distance of 5 or 6 paces from the platform and he could hear the speakers very well at that distance. Five speeches were made at the meeting.

TAKES DOWN SPEECH IN URDU SHORTHAND.

The last speech was made by Abdul Qadir Azab Subhani. Witness took down notes of his speech in Urdu shorthand which had been taught to witness in the Reid Christian College. He could write at the rate of 132 words a minute. Witness had been taught the system by Mr. Ghose, who was present in court. Mr. Ghose was a professor in the Reid Christian College and had invented the system.

Witness produced notes of his speeches and pointed out the pages containing the notes of the speeches made by Abdul Qadir Azad Subhani. Witness also made a Roman Urdu transcription of it after making the transcription. Witness re-read his notes and found that the original transcription required corrections in some places. Witness then pointed out some two dozen mistakes which required correction. Most of the corrections pointed out by witness were unimportant and did not materially affect the speech.

NOTES SIGNED BY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

The shorthand notes taken by the witness were signed by Mr. Dodd in his Bungalow after returning from the riot.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. R. J. S. Dodd, Superintendent of Police, was then examined and stated that on 3rd August there was a very grave riot alleged to have been committed by Mahomadans in the Machhli Bazar moque. The riot took place at about half past ten in the morning. After the riot was over witness signed some shorthand notes. Witness identified his signature on pages 1 to 14 of the shorthand notes. His signature was not on page 15 and he could not account as to why the signature was not there. It was shortly after that he got back from the scene of the riot that he signed the shorthand notes. He believed it as about 1 p.m.

SIGNATURE RATHER SHAKY.

His signature was not the usual one but rather shaky as he had received an injury in the riot in his right arm.

PROFESSOR OF SHORTHAND EXAMINED.

The next witness examined was Mr. M. L. Ghose, Professor of shorthand in the Reid Christian College, Lucknow. He was professor of both English and Urdu shorthand. The Urdu shorthand had been taught in the College under orders from Government since 1908. Urdu shorthand was prepared by, him and was based on Pitman's system of shorthand. Witness taught Urdu shorthand to Sub-Inspector Radha Kishan. Radha Kishan obtained a certificate when he left. Witness used to test candidates and the College afterwards granted them certificates. He had seen notes of the speech of Abdul Qadir Azad Subhani taken by Radha Kishan and he had also seen the longhand transcription of it in Roman Urdu and had compared the two very carefully. The Roman Urdu transcription with the corrections or deviations shown on the copy is a correct rendering of the Urdu shorthand notes. He made certain corrections.

Witness was shown the Roman Urdu version of the speech before the Court and witness stated that it was a copy of the transcription after he had made corrections in it.

ACCUSED RE-ARRESTED UNDER SECTION 124A.

Mr. Boys intimated that was the evidence that he had to produce that day and next day he might produce two more witnesses. Mr. Boys further asked the Court to discharge Abdul Qadir Azad Subhani (who was till then under arrest on charges under sections 147 and 333 I. P. C.) under those sections and to order his re-arrest on a charge under section 124A and the court passed orders accordingly.

The Court then rose for the day at 1-30 p.m.

DEMAND FOR COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

MOSLEM LEAGUE'S APPEAL TO VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 1.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Council of the All India Moslem League and sent to His Excellency the Viceroy:—"In the opinion of the Council of the All India Moslem League, the affairs relating to the Machhli Bazar mosque at Cawnpore have taken such a serious turn and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, has so identified himself with the local authorities in that matter that an earnest appeal must be made to His Excellency the Viceroy to appoint a committee consisting of officials and non-officials taken from other provinces, to make a searching enquiry into all the questions relating to the same, including the bloodshed of the 3rd of August, 1913, as the only means by which the growing resentment of the Musulmans of India in respect of them may be allayed."

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

SIR R. LAMB'S APPRECIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 1.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamd, Member of the Council, presiding at a lecture given by Mr. G. K. Devadhar, member of the council of the Servants of India Society, on the aims and work of that Society made some very complimentary remarks. He was glad to read what the speaker said in the book describing the constitution and rules of the Society, that one of the main principles to which the Society has regarded is that the members frankly accept the connection between Britain and India as ordained by inscrutable dispensation of Providence for India's good. It appeared to him as a fundamental basis which should be accepted by all citizens who wished to work together for the good of India. In the present circumstances it was not conceivable that it would be for the good of India that the connection should be severed and whatever body it was whether it was the Servants of India Society or the Social Service League of the Seva Sadan or the National Congress it could not be doing good work for India unless it took as its basis the fact of British connection with India.

Sir Richard Lamb then said that he would not go deeply into the political aspects of the work done by the Society. He did not like to regard any member of the council as belonging to the opposition, as he had seen Mr. Gokhale, the founder of the Society, described in some papers, and he did not regard any member serving in any Legislative Council in India as working in opposition. He might be unfavourable to a particular measure or a particular line of policy, but he was not really in opposition.

As regards the social work of the Society the speaker said he would like to state frankly and fully the very great appreciation that the Government of Bombay have of the work done by the Society in the matter of famine relief. The folder famine in Gujerat last year and again in Ahmednagar this year afforded scope for a very large amount of active help from non-officials and he would say unreservedly that in affording help and assistance the Servants of India Society had rendered services which hardly could be too highly appreciated. In other respects also, said Sir Richard, the Servants of India Society, was helping the Government to better the lot of the people. A large industrial and artisan population was springing up in most of the large cities in India, and the work of the Society among these classes in endeavouring to get them to live better lives was of the very first importance, and he hoped would help to bring about better conditions of life than now prevailed.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Monday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Maruti Hari, a Hindu, with causing grievous hurt to one Dharma Sadu, a factory hand residing at Elphinstone Circle, by cutting his nose. Mr. B. N. Athavale, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant deposed that on the 17th August the accused's mother came to his house and had an altercation with him. The accused then appeared on the scene and taxed him with insulting his mother and stabbed him with a knife, cutting his nose. He also stabbed him on the right hip, forehead and cheek. The complainant began to yell with pain when some neighbours rushed in and rescued him. His Worship committed the accused to undergo his trial at the Sessions High Court.

SIEGE OF NANKING.

LOOTING ON THE INCREASE.

DEFENDERS READY TO SURRENDER.

8TH DIVISION OBDURATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1.

The siege of Nanking is dragging on. Wretched conditions prevail in the city, where looting and rapine are on the increase and shells are greatly damaging private property.

The majority of the defenders are reported to be ready to surrender, but the 8th Division, consisting of the best troops, is obdurate. It is reported that the stock of ammunition is running low.

PANAMA CANAL.

LAST BARRIER BLOWN UP AT PACIFIC END.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

The last barrier at the Pacific end of the Panama Canal was blown up with dynamite, to-day, in the presence of a great throng, including officers of the British warship New Zealand. The incoming tide afterwards completely filled the Canal between Gamboa Dike and Miraflores Locks. The Dredgers will begin, on Tuesday, to remove the last barrier at the Atlantic end. When the work is completed ships will be able to navigate to the locks at both ends.

FRESH TROUBLE ON THE RAND

WHOLESALE DISMISSAL OF WHITE EMPLOYEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The wholesale dismissals of white employees of the Rand is causing a fresh ferment, the men claiming that those prominent in the strike are being victimised. The mineowners assert that all dismissals are due to the great exodus of native labour following on the strike, thus rendering idle a proportionate number of whites.

AMERICAN COFFEE IMPORTERS BANKRUPTCY.

LIABILITIES OVER A MILLION. DOLLARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31.

The coffee importers, Messrs Smith Brothers and Company, have gone bankrupt. The firm's liability is said to be over a million dollars.

OIL V. COAL IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.

Speaking at Nijni Novgorod, M. Kokovtseff, the Premier, said that the naphtha yield in the formerly productive area of the Apsheron Peninsula was declining, and new wells were unproductive; consequently it was very expedient to substitute coal. He urged the coal industry to assist Government to increase the yield.

TURCO-PERSIAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A telegram to "The Times" from St. Petersburg states that the British members of the Turco-Persian delimitation commission will be Mr. Viratislaw, Consul-General in Crete, and Captain Wilton, Assistant Political Officer at Bushire.

KILLARNEY HOUSE BURNT DOWN.

PRICELESS ART TREASURES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Killarney House, the seat of the Earl of Kenmare, has been burnt down. The fire is believed to have originated in a room on the top floor. Many priceless art treasures were destroyed.

MORLAND ROAD STABLE COLLAPSE.

CORONER'S ENQUIRY.

CAUSE OF THE COLLAPSE.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk resumed his enquiry regarding the deaths of Dhoutal Ramdehal and Sawa Gaman, who were killed under the debries of a hack-victoria stable at Morland Road, Byculla, which collapsed on the evening of Tuesday last.

Superintendent Jones and Inspector Stenson led the evidence; Mr. N. N. Saher, bar.-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of Mahomed bin Abdul Wahed Misri, owner of the stable and Mr. B. N. Athavle, pleader, watched on behalf of the lessee Rajmudh Vazir.

Mr. Burjorji Muncherji Nariman, acting Building Superintendent, E. Ward, Bombay Municipality, was the first witness examined. He stated that he had inspected the stable after it had collapsed. The Municipal inspectors did not inspect the stables as a matter of course unless they received some complaint. They had not received any complaint with reference to this stable. It was built about six years ago and all the requirements of the Municipal Act were then complied with. He had examined the place at the request of the police. In his opinion, the cause of the collapse was due to faulty construction of the ridge ventilator roof. It was fixed to a post by means of two bolts. There was no need there to screw the post. Another cause of the collapse was that lofts were loaded with hay, which might have had something to do with the collapse. The stable was an open shed. The roof was supported by wooden posts. This sort of stables were allowed in Bombay. The third cause was that the ridge ventilator roof was low. The ridge ventilators were put up eight or ten months ago. Plans for the main stable were passed in 1906. The ventilators were raised. For this alteration no permission was necessary. An ordinary person would not notice the defects unless very serious. There was no house to house inspection to see if buildings were safe. The whole of the roof had collapsed and all the posts were in their position.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saher, witness said he was informed that the Municipality by a notice had asked the owner to raise the height of the extremes of the ridge roof from 2 feet 6 inches to 4 feet. Consequently the central portion of the roof was raised from four feet to eight feet.

FAULTY CONSTRUCTION.

Khan Saheb Jal Dossabhai Dubash, supervisor in the Public Works Department, who had inspected the stable after the collapse at the request of the Commissioner of Police, examined by Mr. Stenson, said in his opinion the east ends of the trusses were inadequately supported on each of the posts of the other stables. He thought the collapse was due to faulty construction. He would blame the supervisor of the work or the man who supplied the plans and the person who passed the plans if the details were shown in the plans. He did not think the ridge roof had anything to do with the collapse. He noticed the ends of the trusses under the gutter were rotten in places.

To Mr. Saher, witness said in his opinion the stable as originally built was defective on the last side.

Further enquiry was then adjourned.

IDEAL OF AN INDIAN UNIVERSITY.

LECTURE BY BISHOP OF MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE Sept. 1.

Speaking at the City branch of the Y. M. C. A. to a large Hindu audience on "The Ideal of an Indian University," the Bishop of Madras advocated more centralised universities as distinguished from provincial universities which should be the homes of learning and centre of intellectual life and culture like Oxford. "The medium of instruction for the pass degree," said the Bishop, "should be the vernacular of the people and not English. It was inevitable perhaps that university education in India should have been given in English to begin with, but after all this is not the ideal. It is only a regrettable necessity. For the vast majority of students reading for a pass degree it is an intolerable burden to be obliged to study and think through the medium of a foreign language. I believe the literature and poetry of India would be far better for them as a means of culture than the literature and poetry of England."

Touching religious instruction His Lordship remarked: "To banish religion from Indian universities is to banish the one subject on which the Indian peoples have for centuries thought most deeply and earnestly, and with regard to which they are today in most utter need of help and guidance. Indian students should also be helped and encouraged to study the politics of their own country in a scientific spirit and reasonable temper. At present in our Indian universities the very stars in their courses fight against learning. The whole system of a Government education department strongly militates against it."

PROSCRIBED PAMPHLET.

APPLICATION DISMISSED.

COURT CANNOT OVERRIDE GOVERNMENT'S VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

At the High Court the Special Bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Stephen and Woodroffe delivered judgment in the application made by Mr. Mahomed Ali, editor of the "Comrade," against an order of the Bengal Government forfeiting under the Press Act a pamphlet entitled "Come Over to Macedonia and Help Us."

The Chief Justice, in the course of a lengthy judgment, observed that no conditions were necessary to the forfeiture, only it must appear to the Local Government that the publication contained the words, signs, or visible representation of the nature described in Section 4 and that the Local Government must state the grounds of its opinion. As to the first the Advocate-General assured them that the Local Government had a copy before the Notification was published. As to the second condition His Lordship held that the Notification was the repetition of words in the Section and this could not be the grounds. The Notification is insufficient and not a compliance with the terms of the Act, yet Their Lordships were barred from questioning the legality of the forfeiture it purported to declare.

His Lordship then dwelt with the question whether the pamphlet contained words of the nature described in Section 4. The language of the Section is as wide as human ingenuity could make it. It is difficult to see to what lengths the operation of these Sections might not be plausibly intended by an ingenious mind. The pamphlet, it is said, so far from bringing Englishman into hatred, is the highest compliment that could be paid to them. The Advocate-General has admitted that the pamphlet is not seditious and does not offend against any provision of the criminal law of India.

After reading Section 153 of the Penal Code, the Chief Justice said: "By the Press Act, if the legislature has employed a language wide enough to cover the pamphlet the lack of reserve affords no answer to the forfeiture. The pamphlet would doubtless bring into hatred un-Christian Christians whose deeds of atrocity are described. The theory presented is that the reflection of this hatred might fall, not indeed on the Government, but on His Majesty's Christian and English subjects in British India. If this be the Government's view, with all the information at its disposal, the Court cannot affirm that this was not so and could not affirm it with that degree of assurance that would entitle it to set aside a measure of safety on which the Government had solemnly resolved. The Government may be in possession of information which it would be impossible to disclose in a Court of law and yet obviously requiring immediate action. Therefore, a jurisdiction to pronounce on the widom or unwisdom of executive action has been witheld and rightly withheld. Political considerations and reasons of State are the life-blood of executive action but they have no place in a Court of law. The fact is that the executive and judicial authorities stand on wholly different planes for purposes of arriving at a decision as to the propriety of executive action and one cannot sit in judgment on the determinations of the other.

In conclusion the Chief Justice observed: "Mr. Mahomed Ali is by no means unknown in India. He has lost his book, but he retains his character and he is free from the stigma that he apprehended."

The application was dismissed without costs.

LORD HALDANE IN MONTREAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.

Lord Haldane has arrived here.

EX-SOLDIER CHARGED WITH MISAPPROPRIATION.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Mirza of the C. I. D., charged Edgar James Balls alias George Overton Smith, lately employed as a gunner in the 79th Battery stationed at Jhansi, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a gun, a rifle, a revolver and several rounds of ammunition, the property of Major W. F. Tilley and valued at Rs. 240.

Superintendent Sullivan, who appeared to prosecute, stated the facts. He said the accused deserted the army in January last, came down to Bombay and got himself employed in the refreshment rooms of Messrs. Brandon and Company at Victoria Terminus station. The complainant, who was on his way to England, met the accused at the station and gave him the property to sell for him. The accused sold the articles and instead of handing over the sale proceeds to the complainant he absconded to Calcutta. Major Tilley then communicated with the Bombay police through his agents and the accused was arrested in Calcutta. From there he was taken to Jhansi, where he got his discharge from the army. He was then brought down to Bombay and charged.

As the accused was not in a fit state of health to stand his trial, further hearing was adjourned.

COOCH BEHAR.

DEATH OF MAHARAJA.

INVALID FOR YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Maharajah of Cooch-Behar died at two o'clock this morning.

His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur of Cooch Behar, was about 30 years of age and only succeeded his father in September, 1911. The latter, who was well-known in England, and was equally popular in English as well as Indian Society, died at Bexhill-on-Sea, and was accorded a funeral with military honours. The Maharaja, who is just dead, was his eldest son; his mother being a daughter of the famous Bengali reformer Keshub Chandra Sen. He was formally installed on the *Gadi* in November, 1911, by the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir William Duke, who, on the occasion, paid a high tribute to the former Maharaja.

"Rajie" Cooch Behar, as he was affectionately known, among his many friends, European and Indian, was like his father a thorough good sportsman, and at one time a brilliant polo player. He possessed a most aimiable character, and this, with his good looks and his winning disposition, made him popular everywhere. During the present year he entertained Lord Carmichael, the Governor of Bengal, on a lavish scale at the capital of his State, but it was known even then that the delicate state of his health was a matter of the gravest concern to his family, and it was feared by his friends, when he left for England, that he might not live to return. His Highness had been an invalid for years, and for this reason he had not married. Some years ago he spent a considerable time in Japan, specialists having recommended that a sojourn in the Japanese climate might restore his health, but, in spite of the benefit he derived, it was clear that he could not live more than a few years. Great sympathy will be felt for the Dowager Maharani, who was devotedly attached to her eldest son, as he was to her, and who has had to suffer this bereavement, so soon after the death of her husband.

The Maharaja is succeeded by his brother, Prince Jitendra, who was married only a few days since to Princess Indira of Baroda.

POLITICAL MEETING AT MADRAS

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

At a public meeting under the joint auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha and the Madras Provincial Congress Committee the following resolutions on the Judicial Service were passed:—

"That in view of repeated declarations of the Government accepting the principle of and the necessity for the separation of the executive and judicial functions and of the definite pledge given by Sir Harvey Adamson as Home Member that the Government of India have decided to advance cautiously and tentatively towards the separation of the said functions in those parts of India where local conditions were favourable and in view of the urgency and importance of this reform, this meeting urges the Government to take steps to carry out the scheme speedily.

"That in order that any scheme of separation should be really effective this meeting is of opinion that the judicial service should be rendered independent of executive control and supervision and be placed entirely under the authority of the High Court and that further the service be reconsituated mainly from the bar and ranks of trained lawyers.

"That as a necessary corollary to the reform recommended above, this meeting is of opinion that all High Courts in India should have direct relations with the Government of India instead of with Local Governments and that further the Home Department of the Government of India be relieved of all duties in connection with the different High Courts."

The following resolution was also passed:—

"That this meeting considers that the Council of the Secretary of State for India as at present constituted should be abolished as a necessary preliminary to all other reforms, and is of opinion that in the interests of good government efficient control by Parliament is essential in the present system of administration and for this purpose it is necessary to place the salary of the Secretary of State for India on the British estimates and to have a Standing Committee of the House of Commons for Indian affairs; (b) this meeting is further of opinion that should the Council continue to exist it is essential that not less than half the number thereof should consist of elected representatives of the people of India."

Another resolution referring to the South African question was also passed.

There was a large gathering and the chair was occupied by Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., retired Dewan of Mysore.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

BOMBAY LEAGUE'S ANNUAL MEETING.

EXCELLENT WORK ON MODERN LINES.

On Sunday last the second annual general meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, was held at the Servants of India Society's Home at Sandhurst Road. The meeting was attended by a large number of members and workers of the League and was presided over by Sir Bhalchandra Krishana, Kt. Mr. N. M. Joshi, one of the Secretaries of the League read the report of the work done by the League during the second year of its existence.

THE REPORT.

The following is a brief summary of the report:

The Second Annual Report of the League relates to the work done by it during the period of 9 months from September 1912 to 31st May 1913. During this period. Mr. Ratan Tata was elected patron of the League and three gentlemen became life-members. The number of members rose from 150 to 290. The League proposes to itself both theoretical and practical work of Social Service and though so far it has confined itself to the practical branch it now intends devoting some attention to the theoretical side of its objects also. During the period of two years and a quarter since the League was started the idea of Social Service in its modern form based on the principle of *equali opportunities to all* has gained ground not only in Bombay but also outside it. However the idea being new to India its growth is necessarily a slow though a steady one.

THE LEAGUE'S ACTIVITIES.

The work done by the League covers various spheres of public life, the most important of these being mass-education, higher education for the poor, sanitation, social purity and the co-operative movement. The most important part of the work undertaken by the League is the promotion of education among the masses by means of (1) free travelling libraries, (2) night classes and (3) lantern lectures. The results achieved in this direction especially by the successful working of travelling libraries are very encouraging. The League now possesses 48 Marathi and 37 Gujerati Libraries and 2,880 Marathi and 1,929 Gujerati books as against 10 Libraries and 500 volumes as stated in last year's report. Out of these 4,809 (four thousand eight hundred and nine) books, 2,731 (1,753 Marathi and 978 Gujerati) were presented to the League and the rest purchased mostly out of the timely gift of Rs. 1,000 meant for the purpose by Sheth Damodardas Goverdhandas Sukhadwalla.

LIBRARIES FOR THE PEOPLE.

Out of 85 Libraries 13 Marathi and 4 Gujerati Libraries are with people belonging to the Depressed Classes, and 5 Marathi and 8 Gujerati Libraries are exclusively used by ladies amongst whom they supply a much needed want. Most of the remaining centres are among the backward classes generally Mill hands, office peons and petty clerks. There are two Marathi centres for Jews and 2 for Mahomedans and there are two Gujerati centres for Parsees. Three Marathi and three Gujerati centres for the use of convalescent patients have been opened at (1) Gokuldas Tejpal (2) Cama and (3) Bai Rukshamani Hospitals. Two workers of the League almost daily visit the patients in the G. T. Hospital and help them in writing letters and otherwise and issue them books from the Library boxes. The Library centres have been utilised by the League for the purpose of distributing 6,000 quinine pills through the Librarians and also in distributing 5,000 Marathi leaflets on Hygiene and other subjects. At 8 Marathi and 12 Gujerati centres, 131 readings were given to illiterate people, the total attendance at these being 2,550 with an average attendance of 20 at each meeting. A Librarians' club has been started with the object of bringing about necessary improvements in the working of the scheme by holding meetings of the workers. The statements submitted by the Librarians show that the total number of books issued was 10,109, of this number 6,210 being Marathi and 3,999 Gujerati books. The total number of readers is 2,765 of this 1,462 being Deccanies and 1,303 Gujeratis. The total number of male readers is 1,282 Deccanies and 1,029 Gujeratis and the number of books issued to them is 5,512 Marathi and 3,272 Gujerati books. The number of female readers is 180 Deccanies and 274 Gujeratis, the number of books issued to them being 698 and 728, respectively. The number of Depressed Class readers is 320 Deccanies of whom there are 10 women and 333 Gujerati of whom 17 are women. The number of books issued to them is 959 Marathi and 941 Gujerati books.

LANTERN LECTURES.

During the period under report 51 lantern lectures were given and over 9,900 persons took advantage of these with an average attendance of 160 for each lecture. The subjects of these lectures included, among other topics of popular interest and instructive stories, from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, human physiology, temperance and the co-operative movement. Lastly the League is publishing on the work of mass education by maintaining three night classes at Mandvi, Madanpura, and Kurla. The class at Mandvi is attended by poor Bhatia and Lohana students and that of Madanpura by people of the Depressed Classes.

ADDRESSES TO YOUNG MEN.

The League has also organized a series of addresses on the lines of the University extension movement in England with a view to provide facilities for young men who have had for some cause or other no opportunities of receiving higher education but who are desirous of enjoying advantages of an intellectual and cultured life. Four lectures on "Europe in the Middle Ages" and three on "Three Great Rulers of India" were delivered by Prof. P. A. Wadia and Prof. G. Anderson respectively and 20 other addresses will be delivered hereafter.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

A notable feature of this year's work was the starting of a Co-operative Credit Society open only to the members of the League, which has still now advanced loans amounting to Rs. 534 to 9 members. Besides proving a help to members of limited means the Society is expected to afford a good training ground to such of them as would like to undertake the work of spreading the gospel of co-operation among the labouring population of the City.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The statement of accounts accompanying the report shows that beginning with a balance of Rs. 1,800 the League has during the period under report realized an income of Rs. 5,300 (Rs. 740 from annual subscriptions of members and Rs. 4,900 from donations) and spent Rs. 4,900 thus closing the account with a balance of Rs. 2,500. Mr. Ratan Tata has very generously promised his help upto the amount of Rs. 500 on certain conditions which have been accepted by the Managing Committee of the League. According to these terms the League has already received from him Rs. 1,340. In March the Proprietor of the Excelsior Cinematograph gave a benefit performance in aid of the League which realised a sum of Rs. 882.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, dwelt in his speech on the excellent work done by the League in various directions. The civilisation of the recent times was styled as materialistic and it was the existence of institutions like the Legue that could change a good deal and turn it towards the Indian ideal of a spiritual one. The League was exercising a potent influence for unity among the various sections of our vast population. Hindus, Mahomadens, Parsis, Christians, Orthodox men and reformers were brought together on a common platform. Even ladies were taking part in the League's work and rendering effective help to their sisters. The motto of the League was "Know, love and serve" and that showed that knowledge of the conditions of the Society and of the right methods of work, and a genuine spirit of brotherly or sisterly love and not a patronising one, were necessary to make service really effective.

A vote of thanks to the Chair proposed by Mr. J. R. Gharpure, B.A., LL.B., and seconded by Mr. H. G. Anjaria brought the proceedings to a close.

POLICE MACHINATIONS.

A RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY PLOT.

The St. Petersburgh correspondent of the "Daily News" wired during the mail week:—

Prince Mestchersky's "Grashdanin" roundly and circumstantially affirms that the recent trial of 52 sailors of the Baltic Fleet on charges of incipient mutiny, conspiring against the State, etc., was the result of secret police machinations. The majority of the prisoners, it will be recalled, were sentenced to severe terms of hard labour.

With regard to the warship "R" (presumably the Rurik is designated), the writer alleges that one of the crew was bribed by the secret police to engineer the discovery of a revolutionary plot among the sailors. In due course he denounced 23 men, 10 of whom, on subsequent investigation, were found to have left the service two years previously.

A second "informer," it transpired, induced the 13 others to attend two meetings of revolutionary agitators on shore, but they certainly made no active preparations for mutiny. When the gendarmes boarded the ship on the night indicated by the secret police agents as that fixed for an "armed rising" they found the alleged conspirators sleeping as usual in their hammocks. Nevertheless, the 13 men were arrested and convicted, as previously telegraphed.

So far there has been no official denial of the "Grashdanian's" allegations, which have been widely reproduced here.—Reuter.

MR. HORNELL'S APPOINTMENT.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

LORD CREWE'S EXPLANATION.

In the House of Lords on August, 14, Lord Ampthill called attention to the public protests which have been made in regard to the appointment of Mr. Hornell as a Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, and moved for papers. He said that this appointment had aroused strong and wide-spread indignation in India, had been denounced in scathing terms in both the English and the vernacular Press in India, and had been the subject of numerous memorials to the Secretary of State. He believed it was not too late to remedy the injustice and to repair the mischief which had been done. Nobody cast any imputation upon the Secretary of State, although he was criticized for lack of firmness in not insisting upon adherence to the rule laid down by his predecessors in office. Nor was any charge brought against Lord Carmichael, the Governor of Bengal, who was new to that post when Mr. Hornell was appointed and, he believed, had tried to set aside the appointment on finding that he had been misled. Somebody must be responsible, however, and as it was obvious that no one in India could be personally interested in securing the appointment of Mr. Hornell a great deal of speculation had been aroused as to the powerful patron in this country whose influence had been exercised in favour of Mr. Hornell, who had been appointed over the head of Mr. James, the senior officer in the Bengal educational service, a gentleman acknowledged to be conspicuously fitted for the position of Director. Mr. Hornell entered the Bengal educational service in 1902, and after having served as a junior officer for six years retired in order to take a position in connexion with the Board of Education in this country. His appointment to supersede Mr. James, who had served continuously in Bengal, was a violation of definite pledges which had been given by former Secretaries of State. In 1906 Lord Morley moved the Indian Council to pass a resolution to the effect that appointments as Directors of Public Instruction should be reserved for the Indian educational service so long as members of that service could be found well qualified to fill them. That resolution had been regarded as the *Magna Charta* of the Indian educational service. His authority for that statement was a very striking letter on this subject published in "The Times." The appointment of Mr. Hornell, appeared to have been made in flagrant disregard of explicit and repeated promises. The Secretary of State had reminded the Government of India of the rule of his predecessor, but unfortunately had not insisted upon it; and the Government of India had published a sort of *apologia* which convinced nobody and was so inconsequent and utterly futile that it provoked an outburst of indignation in India. A cruel injustice had been done to Mr. James, and slur had been cast upon the devoted and able officials of the educational service throughout India by the appointment on an outsider over their heads. The appointment did not become effective till October, and if Mr. Hornell was such a valuable expert in the matter of education that it was absolutely necessary to have him, why not make him available for the whole of India by attaching him to the Government of India special service? It was not necessary to have him in this particular office and so interfering with the promotion of deserving officers and arousing all this discontent, bitterness, and resentment. He begged the Secretary of State to reconsider this question.

The Marquess of Crewe, in the course of his reply, said that this particular appointment, for which he was personally responsible, was in substance an instance of the very old controversy, which had really gone on as long as graded appointments had existed, as to promotion by seniority and promotion by selection. He could only say, and he was sure that noble lords opposite, including Lord Ampthill himself, would sympathize with the observation that of all the tasks that fell to the lot of a Minister or an Administrator that of the distribution of patronage was the least agreeable. It was by far the easier path for the dispenser of patronage to act rigidly and unthinkingly on the rule of promotion by mere seniority. Then nobody could actually complain and comments of the kind which had been made on this appointment were avoided. It was only in the interest of the public service, and in exceptional cases, that those who had to make appointments would depart from that rule. The rule laid down by Lord Morley, which still governed their proceedings at the India Office was that, in ordinary circumstances, the local service should provide a man for the appointment of Director of Public Instruction, but it was publicly stated by everybody concerned that that must not be held to establish an absolute claim or to bar the selection of a man from outside if the special circumstances demanded it. The terms in which the rule was framed were, he thought, not fortunate. It was stated that a Director should only be sought from outside if nobody was qualified to be appointed from the local service. He ventured to think, that the rule ought to have been, so to speak, reversed, and that it should have been said that the ordinary practice and custom would be to promote a man from the local service, but that at the same time, a discretion was reserved in exceptional circumstances to appoint a man from outside. That had the advantage of not appearing to convey the imputation, which the noble lord said was conveyed in this case that the local service possessed no properly qualified man.

MR. HORNELL'S EXPERIENCE.

He came to this particular case. Mr. Hornell went out to India in 1901 for service in Bengal, and he was, as a matter of fact, Assistant-Director of Public Instruction from 1906 to 1908. The Board of Education, having heard favourable accounts of him, induced Mr. Hornell to come to Whitehall for the purposes of what was known there as the Department of Special Inquiries and Reports. Whil ehe was there Mr. Hornell acted as secretary to the very important Imperial Conference on Education which took place in 1911, which gave him an insight into the practice of Colonial and Dominion education in addition to that which he had obtained of education here at Whitehall. Mr. Hornell also performed invaluable service to the India Office, for he brought into order and altogether formulated the recruiting of their educational officers for India, and in doing that he kept himself in regular touch with the very recent developments of Indian education. So far, therefore, as the two Services were concerned, he could not see that any real substantial grievance existed with reference to this particular appointment. It appeared to him that the special experience of Mr. Hornell precisely fulfilled the condition of those special circumstances which all Secretaries of State, even those who had been most meticulously careful in maintaining the proper claims of the Indian Educational Service, would regard as of the kind justifying an exception being made. Both the Government of Bengal and the Government of India strongly pressed for the appointment of Mr. Hornell. The view which both the Governments took was that the movement which was proceeding in India for the expansion both of primary and secondary education could best be carried out by a man of the peculiar, the quite special, experience, partly Indian and partly, if he might say so, cosmopolitan, which Mr. Hornell possessed. He did not see that the selection of Mr. Hornell implied the slightest reflection on Mr. James. It had been said that Mr. James possessed academic distinction and great educational power, but it did not follow that he was thereby necessarily fitted for the work of reorganization in the Department of Public Instruc, tion, as it did not follow that in this country a Jowett would have been selected for work of that kind. He was most anxious to reassure the members of the educational service in India that a man of faculty and merit would not be passed over in regard to which every Administration must mhm hrdm not be passed over except in quite special and peculiar circumstances, in regard to which every Administration must keep a discretion in its own hands. It should not be possible for men who entered a great service of that kind to feel that their careers were at the mercy of the caprice or the preference of individuals. In this particular case he ventured to think that it was recognized by the service generally that not only had the Government of India done its best to find the particular man fitted for the particular work required to be done, but that they had succeeded. The difficulty of taking the course suggested by the noble lord in the latter part of his speech appeared to him to be practically insuperable. The appointment of a man having a kind of roving commission from the Government of India would lead to serious friction between that official and the provincial Directors of Instruction.

The Marquess of Lansdowne said that although, as a general rule, questions such as this could best be left to the judgment of the Government of India, so much public attention had been aroused in this case and it seemed to be so strong that his noble friend was justified in bringing it before the House. On the face of it the appointment was a distinct violation of the accepted rule of the service. The noble marquess would have liked to reverse that regulation; but the members of the service relied upon the rule in its present form, and it was obvious that when the rule was disregarded and a man from outside was brought in over the heads of perfectly competent men in the Department the greatest disappointment and discouragement must be occasioned to them. It was really putting a slight upon the service, because in effect it was announcing that the service had been searched in vain for a competent person to whom the post might be given. The claim of Mr. James seemed very strong, and it appeared a violent thing to pass over him in favour of a junior who had ceased to be a member of the Indian Service.

Lord Ampthill pointed out that the Leader of the House had not attempted to show that any endeavour had been made to find a suitable official for the appointment in the educational service in provinces other than Bengal, although it was indispensable that this should be done if the rules were observed. He withdrew his motion for papers on the subject.

HATRED OF YUAN SHIH KAI.

MEANING OF THE REVOLT IN CHINA.

SUN YAT SEN'S ATTITUDE.

Within eighteen months of the end of the Revolution China is once more plunged in war. The struggle is not likely to last long, but it is bad while it lasts, writes the Nanking correspondent of the "Daily News."

China is a land of complications, but practically the secret of the present trouble lies in the inevitable antagonims between the ideals of Yuan Shih Kai, who is by training and tradition a moderate autocrat, and the Kwomingtang, a party committed to the extremest form of democracy, for which China, at its present stage of development, is demonstrably unfitted.

Dr. Sun is the typical idealist; he is an idealist almost to the point of impracticability. There is nothing selfish or narrow about him. But he is hardly a good judge of character, and he has gradually been surrounded by men of the worst type. These men, the rankest of materialists, have precipitated the present conflict. Had Dr. Sun had his friends thoroughly in hand there would have been no resort to bloodshed. As it is, Hwang Hsin and Chen Chih Mei have had their way, and their way is always that of the violent man. They have both been living for over a twelvemonth in the Foreign Settlement at Shanghai, rolling in wealth, squandering money on mistresses and motor-cars, and fomenting sedition.

THE VANISHING TRICK.

Hwang Hsin has a very significant record. On Feb. 8, 1911, the Tartar General of Canton was murdered, and a number of the men placed on trial for the crime declared on oath that "they were partisans of Hwang Hsin, and they denounced Sun Yat Sen as a slippery rascal." Hwang Hsin merely instigated this murder. He took care not to be there when it took place. When the Revolution broke out at Wuchang he turned up there, but at the critical moment he made his escape, and was next heard of in Nanking, where he repeated the vanishing trick.

Chen Chih Mei was, about three years ago, the editor of a newspaper which was continually getting into trouble with the Shanghai municipal authorities. He "took" the Shanghai Arsenal for the Republicans in 1911 in the put-up sham fight that preceded its handing over to the Republicans.

These are the two men who have committed the Kwomingtang to this "punitive expedition." For some days after the first outbreak Dr. Sun made no pronouncement as to his attitude, and there was a very general belief, which many later incidents have confirmed, that he regarded it with utter disfavour. A Shanghai weekly journal drew marked attention to this fact, the immediate result of which was that Dr. Sun issued a declaration to the people and addressed a telegram to the President committing himself to the "punitive expedition." There is very good ground for believing that he was practically coerced into this action.

"THE SOLE OBJECT."

The declarations that he made, nevertheless, are frankly anti-Yuan. There is in them one significant sentence: "The sole object of the rising is to remove Yuan from the Presidency." That single sentence damns the whole campaign. Yuan is not President. He is but provisional president, and if the Kwomingtang possesses the strength it claims to have, both in Parliament and in the country, it can compel an election at almost any moment and elect its own nominee. But there is no other name mentioned for the presidency that would carry the slightest weight over any considerable portion of the country. Dr. Sun is lacking in the administrative capacity necessary; he is surrounded by sheer office-seekers; he has declared that if Yuan will step out he also will keep out. It is impossible, in the light of scores of incidents, to get away from the conviction that Hwang Hsin, Chen Chir Mei, Tsen Chun Hsuan, and others have incited this rebellion from purely selfish motives.

I had a long interview with a leading member of the Kwomingtang, a very old friend of Yuan. I asked him why the Kwomingtang did not insist upon a presidential election at once. He said an election at Pekin would be bound to result in the election of Yuan Shih Kai, and there were some very strong men in the Kwomingtang who would not have Yuan at any price. I suggested that the election might be held elsewhere, and asked what peace would satisty the Kwomingtang. The frank answer was that no election would satisfy the Kwomingtang that resulted in Yuan's presidency.

IRRECONCILABLES' CONSPIRACY.

"Supposing," I asked, "the election were held under conditions satisfactory to the Kwomingtang, and still Yuan were elected, what then?"

"Even then," was the answer, "the Kwomingtang would not accept Yuan as President."

In short, a numerically small, but exceedingly strong, group in the Kwomingtang consists of irreconcilables, whose only practical suggestion is that Yuan should make all necessary arrangements for the working of the administrative machinery up to the time of an election, and then withdraw from office and from public life, swearing an oath that he will never be a candidate for the Presidency. And these irreconcilables declare that they are fighting merely for the defence of constitutionalism.

It is impossible that Yuan should so utterly efface himself. His responsibility to the people at large he feels very keenly, and he certainly owes a duty to the foreign Powers. Incidentally, it may be remarked that had the Powers recognised the President and his Government on April 8 the possibility of such a crisis as this might have been avoided.

Since this was written the revolt has been crushed, and Sun Yat Sen is now seeking refuge in Japan.

DEATHS FROM RUPTURED SPLEEN.

ASSAULT ON A GRAIN MERCHANT.

At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Pachan Khima, (50), a grain merchant residing at Tank Bunder.

The evidence showed that on Sunday night while Krishna Bapu, a customer of the deceased, was passing along his shop, the deceased demanded from him Rs. 40 that were due to him. An altercation ensued in the course of which Krishna, it was alleged, gave a blow to the deceased, with his fist on his chest and two other blows on his right side. The deceased was being removed to hospital, when he died on the way.

The medical evidence showed that death was due to rupture of the spleen, which was enlarged as a result of malaria.

The jury returned a verdict of death from rupture of the spleen caused by Krishna, whose act amounted to an offence under the Penal Code.

HIT WITH A CURRY STONE.

At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Harnibai, a Hindu woman aged about thirty and residing with her husband at Gorapdeo.

Evidence was led before the jury to show that the deceased had been ailing for some time past as she did not take her food. Her husband Anna Andai Bhowani gave her a blow on the left side, from the effects of which she died within half an hour. The medical evidence showed that there were several injuries on the person of the deceased but death was due to rupture of the spleen, which was enlarged as a result of malaria.

The jury returned a verdict of death from rupture of the spleen and other injuries but by whom those injuries were caused there was no evidence to show.

The police then made further inquiries and it is alleged that in consequence of a quarrel Anna assaulted the deceased with a curry stone, which caused her death.

SCENE AT A BYCULLA HOTEL.

CHARGE AGAINST EUROPEAN DISMISSED.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Deputy Inspector Melville charged a European, Graham Hodgson, with cheating the manager of Fitzgerald Hotel, situated at Byculla, out of Rs. 7-8.

The complainant, Kaikeshroo Pirozsha, alledged that the accused entered his bar on Sunday where he was joined by some of his friends. The accused ordered whisky, brandy and beer, the total cost of which amounted to Rs. 7-8. When the bill was presented the accused, it appears, refused to pay for his drinks, and wanted to have some more. This the manager would not allow and asked the accused to first pay for what he had already drunk. The accused thereupon became rowdy, created a disturbance and smashed several glasses. The complainant then sent for the Police and had him arrested.

The accused denied the charge against him. His Worship believed that the accused was under the influence of liquor and that the complainant, fearing a disturbance would ensue, had him arrested by the police. The accused was acquitted and discharged. The latter paid the complainant Rs. 7-8 in Court.

PRINCE OF WALES.

KAISERS GUEST IN BERLIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Prince of Wales is staying for three days in Berlin as the guest of the Kaiser.

TROOPS FOR MUSCAT.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Sept. 1.

The S. S. Linga brought to Karachi about 375 rank and file, 10 Indian and 8 European Officers with 50 followers, of the 102nd Grendiers who were transhipped yesterday to the S. S. Bankura, for Muscat.

The Master of the S. S. Abydos, has been fined Rs. 10, for entering the Karachi without a Pilot

THEFT OF SOVEREIGNS.

Manecklal Chhaganlal, a Mehta in the firm of Mr. Charandass C. Murarji of Kalbadevi, has reported to the police the theft of sovereigns, gold watches and cash of the collective value of Rs. 1,150 from his master's cupboard, which appeared to have been opened by a duplicate key.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

MR. RASUL'S CASE.

HIGH COURT JUDGMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

At the High Court this afternoon Mr. Justice Chaudhuri disposed of the application on behalf of Mr. A. Rasul Barrister-at-Law, of the Calcutta High Court, calling for a rule of the University of Calcutta to show cause why he should not be allowed to continue his lectures on International Law.

After setting out the facts and dealing with the arguments advanced, his Lordship said that there being no letter of appointment by the University he could not hold Mr. Rasul was appointed, and, judging from the resolutions passed by the University the Senate did not even provisionally appoint Mr. Rasul, pending the sanction of the Governor-General.

Mr. Rasul had placed himself in an unfortunate position by not requiring a letter of appointment, and his Lordship appreciated the spirit in which Mr. Rasul took up the work and the sacrifice it involved, but he could not hold that any legal right had been established, or existed, by Mr. Rasul having lectured last year.

The Syndicate and the Senate were only bound by their resolutions and his Lordship did not think that they ever intended to appoint Mr. Rasul without the sanction of the Governor-General. There was nothing to show that Mr. Rasul had accepted his appointment for the period of two years. There was no writing to that effect. The resolution of the Syndicate merely spoke for provisional appointment. His Lordship, therefore, dismissed the application.

DEATH OF MUTINY VETERAN.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD, Sept. 1.

The funeral took place yesterday of Sergt. E. S. Huggins, the last of the four veterans who retired from the 5th Brigade R. H. A. 40 years ago and settled in Hyderabad. The deceased was 82 years of ago and wore the Crimean, Burmah, Indian Mutiny and Good Service medals, besides King Edwards and King George s Coronation medals. He was a high mason and served the Residency Bazars Local Fund, retiring on pension a few years ago. The late veteran was accorded full military honours at the funeral. H. H. the Nizam's Government sent a gun-carriage, a firing party and bands.

ATTACKED BY A KHITMATGAR.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON Sept. 1.

One of the Mahomedan table servants seriously attacked Mr. Bond, Chief Steward of Minto Mansions this afternoon, with a table knife. Mr. Bond warded off the blows with his hands which were badly cut.

After another attempt the blade broke and the assailant fled. Being pursued by Mr. Bond and the other servants he again turned on Mr. Bond with a second knife but Mr. Bond retreated after having avoided the blow. The assailant was arrested and two knives were found on the ground.

KHULNA DACOITY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, September 1.

The case has been disposed of at Khulna in which twelve Pesawaris were charged with dacoity and assault, and theft of Rs. 4,000. Two of the accused were acquitted, but the remaining ten were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment each.

MAHOMEDAN RIOT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, September 1.

A serious riot took place at Sangrampur on Saturday. Two factions of Mahomedans fell out and set upon each other with the result that six men were badly injured, and one is reported to have succumbed at Diamond Harbour Hospital. Several arrests were made.

CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, September 1.

A Kabuli was discovered with his head almost severed from his body near the polo ground on the Maidan to-day. The police theory is that the man was murdered and that the motive was robbery. No arrest has been made as yet.

KSHETRIYA LITERARY AND SOCIAL BROTHERHOOD.

On Sunday last a lecture was delivered under the auspices of the above Brotherhood by Dr. Raghunath Kashinath Mhatre, in the Shanti Nivasa Hall, opposite Churni Road Station, on "Malaria and Its Prevention," in Marathi. The meeting was attended by about 150 persons. The lecture was illustrated by Magic Lantern. The apparatus and slides were kindly lent by the Chief Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MADHAV BAG MURDER.

MENDICANT TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

EMPEROR v. GOVINDDAS.
EMPEROR v. GOVINDAS.

The Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar presiding.

The following special jury was empannelled:—Mr. John G. Martin, Mr. Bhogilal Virchand Dipchand, Mr. Rustom K. Allbless, Mr. Dost Mahomed N. Joosab, Mr. H. Harwood, Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bamonji Petit, Mr. N. R. Divecha, Mr. Jalbhoy Sorabji Bharda and Mr. C. Lukas,

Govinddas Hira Daji (28), a Hindu mendicant, who was committed, by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of murder, was put on trial.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, with Mr. S. P. Mehta, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Barrow defended the accused.

The Advocate-General, putting his case before the jury, said that on 25th July last at about 9 a.m., two mendicants, the accused and the deceased, a Panjabee Sadhu, emerged from Madhav Bag on the Pinjarapole side, quarelling between themselves. The accused had a rather heavy stick in his hand, while the deceased had nothing. When they reached the gate the accused swung round the stick, holding it with both his hands, and gave a blow on the right leg of the deceased. The deceased fell down and the accused then swinging round his stick behind his shouledrs, holding it with both his hands, severely belaboured him on his head. The people in the neighbourhood ran up to the place, but the accused managed to escape in the Pinjarapole where he was arrested by a Ramoshi. The Ramoshi also picked up the stick. The deceised who had several injuries in the head was removed to Hospital where he died in the afternoon. If the facts of the case were as put by him the case was a clean one of murder.

Evidence was then led.

The accused, when asked to make a statement, said, that he knew nothing about the case against him.

Mr. Barrow, in his address to the jury, said that the fracture of the skull which caused death, must have been caused rather by the fall than by the blow. He asked the jury to return a verdict of voluntarily causing grevious hurt.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordships, sentencing the accused to transportation for life, said that the prisoner had taken the life of the he prisoner had taken the life of the deceased without premeditation. On the occasion he committed the offence he was very much excited and possibly acted in passion. The jury would have returned the verdict of a guilt of lesser degree, if the accused had not made a cowardly and cruel assault on the deceased after he was thrown down. But under the circumstances the jury was justified in returning the verdict it had done. In passing the sentence, however, his Lordship considered the mitigating circumstances and sentenced him to transportation for life.

MURDER BY A LUNATIC.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

EMPEROR *v.* MANIK KEROO.

The accused is charged with committing the murder of one Luximon Matadin on the 17th February, 1912, by stabbing him in the heart with a knife.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Chitre appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Nicholson appeared for the defence.

In his opening, the Advocate-General said that the deceased Luximon was a watchman at the Spring Mills, Naigaum. At about 9 a.m. of the 17th February, when he was standing in the compound, the accused rushed up to him and stabbed him in the heart. The latter then ran away, and was found hiding in a hut outside the Mill compound having in his hands a knife and a chopper.

The deceased died soon after being stabbed.

The accused was tried before Mr. Oliveira, the fourth Presidency Magistrate, but was found incapable of conducting his defence, on account of insanity. He had hallucinations of people wanting to kill him, because he was going to England to receive a medal as the King of England. The accused was lodged in the lunatic asylum, but was discharged as cured and again put up before Mr. Khairaj.

His Lordship remarked that the Magistrate was bound to follow the procedure laid down in section 464 of the Criminal Procedure Code in order to satisfy himself about the accused being of unsound mind, and the Magistrate could not act merely under the orders of the Government. His Lordship thereupon, acting under the powers given under section 465 of the Criminal Procedure Code, examined the accused by asking him certain questions which were answered quite rationally.

Evidence was then taken.

DRUNK OR MAD.

His Lordship in the course of the summing up said that there was no doubt that it was the hand of the accused that dealt the blow to the deceased. On reading the record, the impression produced on his Lordship's mind was that the accused was either drunk when he committted the offence or was a raving lunatic. The Magistrate who tried him must have been impressed similarly. But now the accused was of sound mind. On the 17th February, however, the lunacy was acute. The question, therefore, was whether on that date the accused was by reason of unsoundness of mind incapable of knowing the nature of the act or was capable of knowing that what he was doing was either wrong or contrary to law. If the jury were of opinion that the accused inflicted the wound on Luximon, then the question that remained was whether he was incapable of knowing the nature of his act, &c. If he was of unsound mind, but could still understand the nature of the act, then he was guilty.

The jury, without retiring, returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty of murder.

His Lordship thereupon ordered the accused to be detained in custody and said that he would be reported for the orders of the Government.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

COPYRIGHT IN PICTURES.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

FRITZ SCHELEICHER v. ANUGRAM H. TRIVEDI.

This was a notice of motion by the plaintiff for an order that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit an injunction may be granted restraining the defendant from importing into British India any infringing copies of pictures a list of which was annexed to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff is the proprietor of the Rair Varena Fine Art Works at Karla. He claims that in virtue of the Copyright Act of 1911, proclaimed in India in November 1912, he is the owner of the copyright in fifteen pictures, the originals whereof were drawn and painted for the plaintiff for valuable consideration. The defendant is a Dakore merchant and the plaintiff says that he has been importing into Bombay and selling reproductions of the plaintiff's pictures which are infringing copies. The plaintiff says that he has been put to considerable loss by the conduct of the defendant and prays for an injunction that the defendant may be restrained from importing, and selling infringing copies ot the plaintiff's picture.

Mr. Jayakar appeared in support of the notice. Mr. Jafferbhoy appeared to show cause against it.

Mr. Jafferbhoy for the defendant contended that the new Copyright Act, proclaimed in India gave no right of action to the plaintiff. The defendant had ordered out pictures from Germany in 1912 when the Act was not in force and it would be a hardship on him if these were not allowed to be sold. The plaintiff could have an adequate remedy in damages at the hearing. He also submitted that these were not plaintiff's designs at all.

His Lordship refused the injunction and discharged the notice of motion. His Lordship said that the defendent was perfectly justified in ordering the pictures in April, 1912 because the plaintiff's did not exist at that date. According to plaintiff's contention a Copyright could be acquired immediately on the passing of this Act in pictures used by all and sundry for thirty years. His Lordship said that the construction of the statute was doubtful. Plaintiff would have an adequate compensation by way of damages if his case was a good one. Costs were reserved.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Raghabaya, Nagindas and Co.

Attorneys for the defendant: Amin and Desai.

TRAFFIC IN COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Mulji Jetha, a Hindu, with selling cocaine without a license.

It appeared that on receiving certain information, Mr. McCarthy sent a man with marked coins to the accused to purchase cocaine. After the sale was effected, Mr. McCarthy went and arrested the accused.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. McCarthy then charged Natvarlal, also a Hindu, with being in possession of one packet of cocaine without a license.

It appeared that while Mr. McCarthy raided the house of the accused in the first case, he found that Natvarlal had just then purchased the packet of cocaine from the acoused.

Further hearing of this case was adjourned.

APPELLATE SIDE.

INABILITY TO PRODUCE RENT-NOTE.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER SET ASIDE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

EMPEROR v. MAKANDAS KISHANDAS MARWARI.

This was a revisional application against the order of Mr. A. E. Emanuel District Magistrate of Kolaba, who sentenced the accused-applicant to four days' simple imprisonment for the non-production of a rent note for Rs. 12,000. He had been summoned to produce the rent-note on July 3, under Section 94 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but he was sentenced for the non-production, should he not proudce it by July 13. Makandas applied to the High Court to set aside the above order.

It was contended before Mr. Emanuel that Section 94 of the Criminal Procedure Code did not justify an order by a Court to produce a document before an investigating police officer, and therefore the said order was unjustifiable under the law. It was held by the District Magistrate that the order of the Court was "for the purposes of the proceeding before such Court," so it was correct. Further it was said that Makandas was in the position of an accused person, who could not be called on under Section 94 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Emanuel decided that the man was not actually an accused person; and he was not convinced that accused persons were exempt from the operation of the Sections 94 and 485. It was further urged that the accused was tried twice before in Ahmednagar for the same offence; and the document was not in his power to produce. Both these points were overruled. As regards the case above referred to, one Damodar Narhar Pranjpe had filed a complaint at Ahmednagar against the accused-appellant for the mis-appropriation of ornaments. He was discharged by the City Magistrate. Pranjpe dissatisfied with the order, applied to the Sessions Judge at Ahmednagar, who confirmed the order of the lower court.

Mr. Emanuel's order to produce the receipt was dated 3rd July, 1913. He sentenced the accused-appellant on that date, to four days' simple imprisonment from July 13, should he remain obdurate, and not produce the document in the interval. The accused pleaded his inability to produce it, as he had not the sole control of it. He then applied for further time, but his application was rejected. He then applied to the High Court on 10th July. The High Court stopped the proceedings till the disposal of the application.

EXCUSE REASONABLE.

After hearing the arguments of counsel their Lordships held that the Magistrate was authorised to issue summons under Section 94; but he was not authorized to pass the order he did under Section 485. The latter order was annulled. What happened was this. The applicant was directed to produce a document. He applied for ten days' time on the ground that it could not be produced without a joint-receipt from himself and another person; and on the further ground of puting more considerations before the Magistrate. Ten days' time was allowed. On the expiration of the ten days, the applicant put in the further considerations before the Magistrate. The Magistrate evidently held it reasonable to grant still further time for the production of the document, because on July 3 he had ordered:—"The application is rejected, and under Section 485 of the Criminal Procedure Code the applicant is sentenced to four days from July 13, 1913, unless he shall, before these four days conclude, produce the document required." In a case like this Section 485 empowered the Magistrate to convict a person who had definitely refused to do the thing; it did not empower him to order to commit to prison a person who still had time within which to obey. If, as the Court gathered the Magistrate's intention was the applicant should have further time within which to produce the document, he should have allowed that time. Moreover, the court was not satisfied from what the record disclosed that the excuse offered by the applicant was not reasonable. If what he said was true, it might be that the excuse was reasonable. It did not appear the Magistrate positively disbelieved the excuse. The Court thought it would be hardly likely to do so without putting further questions to the applicant; or, without ascertaining more facts relative to the whereabouts of the documents. The order was set aside. The Magistrate was directed to continue the proceedings, should he be so minded. He should proceed with the matter according to law.

Mr. Baptista, with Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for the accused-appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

The horse attached to hack victoria No. 1242 shied at a passing motor car near the Hyland's motor works and with a sudden jerk bolted down Hughes Road, knocking down its, driver, Ahmed Mahomed. The horse was caught near the Y. M. C. A. building The occupants of the carriage escaped unhurt.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

LAND FOR HARBOUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

DID MUNICIPALITY GIVE SANCTION.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY VS. MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY, AND ANOTHER.

This is an appeal from the judgment of Beaman, J., who had made a decree in favour of the plaintiffs (respondents), awarding to them Rs. 500 as damages for the illegal acts of the defendants (appellants) and costs.

In the original suit, the plaintiffs, the Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner of the City of Bombay, prayed for a declaration that the defendants had no right to a part of the land which formed a part of the Sewri Kolinada Road upon which the defendants had laid their permanent lines of railway without the permission of the plaintiffs. They further prayed that it might be declared that, unless and until such permision was obtained or the said land was acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, the defendants were not entitled to retain possession thereof or to keep and maintain their lines thereon. They asked, therefore, for a decree restoring to them possession of the land thus wrongfully taken up by the defendants and ordering the Railway Company to remove their lines from the said land and to restore the said street to its original condition. They claimed Rs. 2,000 as damages and costs.

WANTED LAND FOR RAILWAY.

The plaintiffs state that the Sewri Koliwada Road was a public street, and was, under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, vested in the plaintiffs and placed under the control of the Municipal Commissioner. For the purposes of constructing what is known as the Harbour Branch Railway the defendants wanted to lay down at once a temporary narrow gauge tram line and three tracks of broad guage and a siding across the said Sewri Koliwada Road. The Engineer for the said Harbour Railway, on the 25th July 1906, wrote to the Municipal Executive Engineer, forwarding a plan indicating the lines and the siding proposed to be laid down and asking the Corporation's sanction for the same. In reply, the Municipal Engineer informed the defendant's Engineer that the Corporation had, on cerain specified conditions, sanctioned the laying down of the temporary tram track for which the Railway Engineer had claimed urgency. The said conditions having been accepted, the Corporation's sanction was duly confirmed by a Government Resolution of 30th October 1906. The said temporary track was thereafter constructed by the defendants. In reference to the permanent track, the defendants were informed that the Corporation could not pronounce upon it until the whole Railway scheme was before them.

SANCTION GIVEN.

The defendant's agent having again applied to the Municipal Commissioner for provisional permission to lay down the permanent rails across the said road, the Municipal Commissioner granted what purported to be such permission on the understanding that it was not to prejudice the Corporation's right of withdrawing it later on. Thereafter the Municipal Commissioner sent to the defendants' Agent a memorandum of the conditions on which he was prepared to recommend to the Corporation the grant of the sanction asked for.

RAILWAY'S CONTENTION.

Almost two years afterwards, the Secretary to the Company finally informed the Municipal Commissioner that, under the Indian Railways Act, they had power to lay Railway lines across any street or road without any special agreement. The defendants had, in the meanwhile constructed the permanent track and siding across the said road. The plaintiffs contend that the defendants had no legal right without the plaintiffs' permission or to lay the Railway lines as they had done.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION.

The defendants take up the position that they constructed the said Harbour Branch Railway on the recommendation and under the authority of the Government of India. They say that the Municipal Commissioner had by his lotter of 8th December 1906 granted permission to them to lay the said lines subject to certain conditions therein mentioned, and that the said permission had never been withdrawn by the plaintiffs or either of them. The onerous conditions which the plaintiffs had sought to impose had not been agreed to by the defendants, nor had they been sanctioned by Government. They half made, to be entitled to construct such temporary or permanent lines of Railway as they thought proper for the purposes aforesaid. They deny that they were bound to obtain the plaintiffs' permission or that the Land Acquisition Act applied in the present case.

MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S FINDING.

Upon the issues Mr. Justice Beaman found that no permission had been granted as alleged. Further, that, unil the defendant Company had either acquired the said portion of the street under the Land Acquisition Act or arranged private terms with the Corporation (as it had power to do), it was a trespass upon the plaintiffs' land. The defendant had done neither the one nor the other.

The defendants appealed. Mr. Briming and Mr. Campbell appeared for the Appellants: The Advocate-General and Mr. Jardine appeared for the Respondents.

Judgment was reserved.

Solicitors for the Appellant: Little and Co.

Solicitors for the Respondents: Crawford, Brown and Co.

PEARL MERCHANTS AT LAW.

DISPUTE OVER PARTNERSHIP.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

DEWAN BAHADUR KASTURCHAND ABIRCHAND *v.* GULABCHAND MANALAL & CO. AND ORS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Beaman.

The plaintiff had entered into a written partnership agreement in January 1905 for the purpose of carrying on business in pearls. Prof. T. K. Gajjar was the third defendant in the suit. He was also a party to the agreement. He was to refine and polish the pearls of the partnership and was to get Rs. 1,000 per month for his expenses in addition to a four-anna share in the profits. Prof. Gajjar had, however, not to share in the losses and he was made only a formal party to the suit. The profits of the partnership were to be divided as follows: Plaintiff 3/16, first defendants 1/16, second defendants 8/16 and T. K. Gajjar 4/16. The partnership was mostly financed by the plaintiff. The partnership was mostly financed by the plaintiff. The partnership was dissolved as from the 31st of January, 1908, by a written agreement. Previous to the dissolution accounts had been made up to 30th May, 1905, and accepted by all parties. When after the winding up, the final accounts were being prepared by the plaintiff, the first defendants filed a suit in 1909 for taking the accounts of the partnership and winding it up. The first defendants had made Prof. Gajjar a party to that suit. The learned Judge trying that suit held that the suit was bad for misjoinder of causes of action and defendants and, the first defendants, who were plaintiffs in that suit, having declined to elect, that suit was dismissed with costs. The plaintiff had since made up the accounts and the first defendants' share of the losses amounted to Rs. 1,66,455, the second defendants' share was Rs. 13,47,643 and the plaintiff's share was Rs. 5,05,366. The plaintiff prayed for a declaration that the partnership had been dissolved as from the 31st January, 1908, and for an account of the partnership.

DISSOLUTION OF FIRM.

The first defendants admitted the dissolution of the firm. They, however, denied that accounts were adjusted in July 1905. They admitted the facts alleged as to the suit filed by them. They denied that their share of the losses was as alleged by the plaintiff. They said that the plaintiff having settled his disputes with the second defendants, had taken the accounts kept by them as correct without examining them. They submitted that the plaintiff's suit was barred by limitation. They also counterclaimed that, in the event of the accounts of the partnership being ordered to be taken, that (a) that the second defendants and the third defendant, who actually carried on the firm's business make free discovery as to pearls and account for all pearls purchased by the partnership and refund any deficit if found; (b) that they account for all secret profits retained by them; (c) that the second defendants may be only allowed the expenses properly incurred by them; (d) that the second defendants may make good to the partnership a 10 per cent. profit guaranteed by them in writing to the firm on a parcel of pearls worth Rs. 3,37,000 bought by them the purchase being objected to by the plaintiff, and the first defendants; (e) that the second defendants alone may be debited with the loss suffered in respect of a parcel worth about Rs. 2,00,000 which was sold by them to the partnership when such sale was objected to by the first defendants.

The second defendants said that they had duly paid to the plaintiff whatever was payable by them in respect of the losses. They did not object to the accounts being taken to ascertain the first defendants liability to the plaintiff. They denied the charges made against them by the first defendants and said that they were not entitled to counterclaim as they had done.

The third defendant said that he was not a necessary party to the suit, that the suit was bad for misjoinder of parties and causes of action, that it was barred by limitation, and that the matters in question were *res judicata*. He also raised various other defences.

At the hearing, his Lordship held that Prof. Gajjar, the third defendant, was wrongly made a party to the suit. He ordered the third defendant to be struck off and the counterclaim against him to be also struck off and made the plaintiff pay his costs. His Lordship then referred the suit to the Commissioner for taking the usual partnership accounts. Against this decision of his Lordship, the plaintiff appealed, mainly that learned Judge had erred in holding that Prof. Gajjar was not a necessary party and that he had erred in making the plaintiff pay the third defendant's costs.

Mr. Taraporewalla with the Advocate-General appeared for the appellants and the plaintiff.

Mr. Kanga with Mr. Weldon appeared for the first respondents and the first defendants.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad with Mr. Jardine appeared for the second respondents and the third defendant,

After hearing arguments of Counsel their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

PROF. GAJJAR'S UNUSUAL POSITION.

His Lordship the Chief Justice in delivering the judgment of the Court said that no doubt Prof. Gajjar's position was unusual. But there was a previously instituted suit in which the amounts for which the plaintiff sought to make Prof. Gajjar liable, were claimed against Prof. Gajjar and all questions could have been satisfactorily decided in that suit. Under these circumstances their Lordships felt that there was no necessity to make Prof. Gajjar a party to this suit. The plaintiffs had made him only a formal party, but the result had been that the first defendants had made a counterclaim against Prof. Gajjar. Their Lordships ordered the appellant to pay the first and third defendants' costs of the appeal.

Attorneys for the appellant: Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

Attorneys for the respondents: Messrs. Payne and Co. and Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY THE 2ND OF SEPTEMBER. 1913.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

20-13-1238-12—Mehta & D. Menecklal Dharamsey and ors. v. Kursondas Heerji & ors. Hiralal & Co. Smetham B. & Co.

21-13-525-12—Jeh. M. & S. Tullockchand Hookumchand a firm v. Hanmanbux Ramcoover a firm. Motichand and D.

22-13-819-12—Unwalla P & P. Valibai widow v. Goculdas Karsondas Madhowji K. & Co.

25-13-1-13—Payne and Co. Andrew Yule and Co., a firm v. Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and anr. Pest. R. K. and Co.

27-13-1-13—Bick. M. R. and Co. Goolam Hoosein Essaji v. Andrew Yule & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

26-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and Westminister Bank Ld. v. The Bank of Bombay. Crawford B. and Co.

12-13-1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribhowandas M. Nathubhai and ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji. Jehangir and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

42-12—Malvi H M & R Messrs. Harmandrai Fulchand a firm v Messrs. Chhajioo Ram & Sons a firm. Payne and Co. Part Heard 29-8-13.

508-12—Captain & V. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Dinkar Khanderao & ors. Sham. M & H. Edg. G W & Co. part heard 9-8-13.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr's. Report.

212-12—Matu: J and M. Champsey Parbat and ors. v. The Advocate-General of Bombay Little and Co., Manch and ors. and N. Shroff D and D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Agt. Asst. Comr's. Report.

468-08—Payne and Co., Shanker Chimnaji v. Dhondiba Panduji and ors. S. M. B. and Co. Ragavaya N. and Co,, Nnwall P. and P.

461-10—Jamsetji R. & D. Ramlal Himatlal Gopal Nagardas v. Nadirsha & D.

SHORT CAUSE.

581-13—Dubash & Co. Kawasji Pallonji Khareghat v. Krishnarao G. Bhayashеb Gaekwad Sabnis & G.

Long Causes.

1014-12—Surajmal and Co., Sayed Nuru Sayed Hoosein Nalband and anr. v. Mariambai widow and anr. Jam E. and D.

1230-12—Hiralal & Co. Rajaballi Ranji & ors v. Bai Sonabai widow & ors. Jam. E & D. Sham M. & H. Tyabji, D & Co.

696-12—Little & Co. Merwanji Rustom Dubash v. Bai Sonabai widow Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

455-11—Payne and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazee Shroff D. and D. H.

895-12—Bhai K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bick M. R. and Co.

150-12—Subnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganput Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Sham M. & H.

724-12—Dubash & Co. Bhagilal Maganlal v. Runchodas Varjiwandas & ors. Hiralal & Co., Edgelow G. W. & Co., Dubash and P.

1324-12—Jam. R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Jagmohandas Damodhardas & ors. Madhowji K. & Ch.

142-09—Bhai. K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

74-13—Dikshit & P. Yeshwant Vishnu Nane v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors. Judah & Sol.

1346-12—Judah and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodhardas Rangildas and ors. Matubhai, J. and M F. P. Pavri.

748-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dwarkadas a firm v Motilal Rupchand a firms and ors. Dikshit and P. Mulji Kh. and Th.

317-12—Patell and Ez. Bai Amtubai widow v. Javerbai and ors. Payne and Co. Little and Co. Patell and Vz.

83-13—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Narranji Jetha and Co., a firm v. Jamnabai widow. Dastur and Co.

42-13—Raghavaya N and Co., Manilal Chotalal v. Surajmal Liherchand a firm and ors. Surajmal and Co. Edg. G. W. Co.,

58-13—Khand. L. and M. Ranchordas Tribhowandas v Motiram Gangadhar and anr. Judah and S. Nadorshaw and D. Sabnis and G.

97-13—Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Saley Mahomed v. Wada Ibrahim and anr. Nadirshaw and D. Sabnis. and G.

98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ibrahim and anr. v. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed Captain and V.

1280-12—Dikshit & P. Khanderao Nava Moroba v. Vasantrao Nana Moroba and ors. Daph F. and D. Mulji K. and Th.

189-12—Manecklal & T. Ranchordas Hurjiwan and anr. v. Eboo Bucker Abdul Rahim Little and Co.

296-13—Unwalla P. & P. Sorabji Dhunjibhai Dadysett v. Sulleman Abdul Wahed & Co. a firm Captain & V.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the Division Court No. 48.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

Short Causes.

134-13—Tyabji D & Co. Rai Bahadur Shri Kisondas Narrandas v. Nandlal Baldeoprasad & ors.

367-13—Mulla & Mulla. Bhabutmal Sardarmal & ors. v. Cassam Haji Ali & anr.

527-13—Shamrao M & H. Haji Esmail Haji Joosab & anr. v. The Muslim Trading Co., Ld.

533-13—F P Pavri. Meherjibhoy Kharshedji v. Meherali Rahimbhoy. Pestonji R K & Co.

596-13—Shamrao M & H. Panaji Premaji a firm v. Ebrahim Haji Abdul Rahim.

644-13—Jamsetji R & D. Krishna Fatta & Co. a firm, v. Vithoba Balsett Chipley & anr.

657-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Nowroji Cursetji & Co. a firm v. Dadabhoy Framji Mestry & anr. Soonderdass & Co.

659-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Nowroji Cursetji & Co. a firm, v. Dadabhoy Framji Mestry & anr. Soonderdas & Co.

675-13—Crawford B & Co. The Colaba Land & Mill Co. Ld. v. Dharamsey Jethabhoy Thucker & anr. Dastur & Co.

684-13—Motichand & D. Javerchand Thackersey v. Bhikhubhai Davajji & anr. Amin & Desai.

723-13—Smetham B & Co. Sorabji Pestonji Ghandy & Sons a firm v. Maneckji Beramji Modi, Balkrishna & M.

727-13—Dastur & Co. Lieut.-Colonel Jamsetji Kharsidji Kanga v. Jamsedji Sorabji Bhathena.

733-13—Patell & Egd. Anant Keshow Joshi v. Sardar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke & ors. Ardeshir H D & Co., Dubash & Co. Mulji & Tha.

734-13—F P Pavri. Limji Shapurji Serewalla v. Ardeshir Sorabji Engineer.

736-13—Patell & Edg. Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Sethna v. Waman Balaji Jehangir G & B.

746-13—Kanga & Cayani. Ladhu Narranji Ebas alias Idar Haji v. Abdul Satar Soab.

Undefended new Long Causes.

509-13—In Person The Cinema Theatres Co., Ld., v Nat Clifford.

538-13—Hiralal & Co. Hurgowandas Vijbhukandas & ors. Nanabhai Sadanand.

548-13—Payne & Co. Bhowanidas Verangol & Co., a firm, v. Hakimji Tajbhoy & anr.

555-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Oosman Jamal Saleh v. Mahomed Noor Mahomed.

REFERENCES.

L. A. Refer.

1-13 E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy and ors. Craigie B and C. Payne and Co., Little and Co.

2-13—E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay and ors. Craigie B and C. Little and Co.

Long Causes.

398-11—Jehangir M. and S. Ramdas Golraj and ors. v. Soonderji Arjoon a firm. Madhowji K. and Ch.

148-11—Bhai. K. & G Gomabhai widow v Khimji Gokuldas & ors. Daph F. D. Payne & Co.

1214-12—Dubash & Co. Ganpat, Govindrao v. Yemnabai widow & ors. Daph. F. & D. D. J. Mantri.

1351-12—Jehangir M. & S. H. K. Fadivany v. Nawab Karmalia Jung & ors. Beck M. R. & Co. Daph. F. & D.

917-12—Vachha & Co. Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel v. Cassamalli Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy & anr. Payne & Co.

14-13—Raghavaya N. & Co. Mahomed Rahimtoolla v. Abdul Razak Haji Mahomed & anr. Ard. H. D. & Co.

512-12—Jehangir M. & S. Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosub & ors.

1225-12—Edg. G. W. & Co. Rudolph De Souza v. Augustino De Souza & ors. Sunderdas & Co. Motichand Mulla & Mulla & D.

774-12—Little & Co. Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi v. Shaik Adam Husseinally Vasi & anr. Edgelow G. W. & Co. Bick M. R. and Co.

20-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Nanakram Devidas v. Parbhulal Harilal Edg. G. W. and Co.

1332-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

1383-12—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

776-12—Matubhai J & M. Kesserbai v. Gopinath Jiwan Keni. D J Mantri.

455-11—Mulla & Mulla. Adamji Ammarbhoy & ors. v. Abdeally Lukhmanji. Payne & Co.

1352-12—Mulla & Mulla, Premabai widow v. Sultan Amin, Smetham B & Co.

1193-12—Vachha & Co. v. Manekchand Onkarji Narmada Shanker Harjiwan and ors.

585-11—Shamrao M. & H. v. Lakhmiram Kevalram Pitamber Akheram Jam R. & D.

347-12—Malvi H. M. & R. v. Lakshmibai widow & ors. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy. Payne and Co.

1336-12—Edgelow G. and W. H. Co., Nagindas Bhagwandas Bachoo Harkissondas and ors. Shamrao M. and M. Mulji Kh. and Th.

COST OF LIVING IN ENGLAND.

PRICES 10 PER CENT HIGHER.

A SEVEN YEARS' COMPARISON

"The average increase during the past seven years in the cost of workmen's rent, food, fuel and clothing taken together may probably be put at about 10 per cent." This is the main conclusion of a highly interesting report issued by the Board of Trade on Aug. 12, giving the results of an investigation of rents, prices of food, and rates of wages during 1912. The inquiry says the "Manchester Guardian," was on the lines of that conducted in 1905, but information has been added on the course of wholesale as well as retail prices, and there is a further valuable addition in the form of statistical information bearing on prices of food in foreign countries and the British Dominions overseas. These serve to show that the upward movement in prices is of a world-wide character, and indeed that in most foreign countries the rise has been greater than in Great Britain.

So far as the latter is concerned the rise in the cost of living is shown to have been very marked in the 1905-12 period—probably, as has been stated, 10 per cent,—and if the comparison is extended back to the year of lowest prices, namely 1896, the increase in food prices up to 1912 would appear to have been about 25 per cent. The report shows, however, that the level now reached is no higher than in the early eighties, and much below that of the seventies, when prices were exceptionally high. Whilst the rate of wages in the selected trades has shown an upward movement this has been by no means proportionate to the rise in the general cost of living.

The inquiry was directed to—

(1) Rents of working-class dwellings;

(2) Retail prices paid by the working classes for the principal articles of food and coal; and

(3) Rate of wages in the building, engineering, and printing trades in 93 of the principal towns in the United Kingdom. Towns in close proximity, like Manchester and Salford and Liverpool and Bootle, were considered as single towns, thus reducing the number of town units from 93 to 88.

The results of the investigation are summarised as follows:—

RENTS.

The changes in rents between the inquiries of 1905 and 1912 were of no great importance in the majority of the towns, 61 of the 88 showing a movement of less than 5 per cent.

The changes in retail prices of food and coal as a whole have been much more considerable, and for each town in a upward direction. In 80 of the 88 towns the increase recorded varied from 10 to 18 per cent. and in 38 of these it was 13, 14, or 15 per cent. The minimum and maximum advances were of 7 per cent. at Portsmouth and 20 per cent at Stockport. The somewhat wide range of changes in prices is, in the main, a matter of locality; the greatest mean increase was in Lancashire and Cheshire (15.8 per cent) and the least in the southern counties (9.8 per cent).

SEPARATE ARTICLES OF FOOD.

As regards the separate articles on which the above figures are based, the greatest increase in prices, as compared with 1905, is shown by potatoes. While, however, the mean increase in the price of potatoes in the 88 towns is 46.1 per cent, the variations in different parts of the country are very marked, ranging from 13.5 per cent in the inner zone of London to 62.6 per cent in Lancashire and Cheshire. Bacon showed a mean advance of 32.1 per cent, and the increases in the various districts show much less deviation from the mean than was the case in regard to potatoes. Coal averaged 22.5 per cent higher than in 1905. Mean increases of between 10 and 20 per cent. were recorded for cheese, bread, flour, eggs, and pork, of between 9 and 10 per cent for butter, British beef, and milk, and of 6.1 per cent for British mutton. (For imported beef and mutton, which are not included in the above figures, the mean advances were 9.5 and 11 per cent respectively.) The price of sugar in October, 1912, was, on the whole, about the same as seven years earlier, but tea showed a decline in every district, the mean decrease in the 88 towns being 3.8 per cent.

There was an increase in rents and retail prices combined, between 1905 and 1912, in every town investigated. The amount of the advance ranged from 5 per cent at Swindon to 17 per cent at Waterford, but in 58 of the 88 towns it amounted to 10, 11, 12, or 13 per cent. For 16 towns, mainly in the South and East of England, the increase recorded was less than 10 per cent. and for 14 towns, mainly in Lancashire and Cheshire, it exceeded 13 per cent. Grouping the towns geographically the greatest mean percentage increase occurred in Lancashire and Cheshire (13.3) and the minimum increases (of 8 to 9 per cent.) in London and the Southern counties.

CLOTHING.

The data which have been collected in regard to the cost of clothing during the years 1905-12 show that the price of clothing, including boots, has risen during the past eight years. No general percentage increase can be given, but it seems clear from the various tests applied to both the raw materials and the manufactured articles at different stages that the rise has not been much less for the same quality of article than for food, coal, and rent combined.

RATES OF WAGES.

Although in many towns rates of wages were at the same level in October 1912, as in October 1905, there was, on the whole, a distinct upward movement in each of the selected trades between the dates of the two inquiries. The means of the percentage changes recorded for the separate towns show increases as follows:—

	Skilled.	Unskilled.
Building trade	1.9 ...	2.6
Engineering trade	5.5 ...	3.9
...Compositors	4.1 ...	—

The percentage increase in the rate of wages is clearly far from equal to the increase in the cost of living.

THE MEAN PERCENTAGE CHANGES.

The mean percentage increases (or decreases) (1) in rents, (2) in retail prices, and (3) in rents and retail prices combined, are shown in the subjoined table. It should be borne in mind that to arrive at the actual increase in the cost of living, the percentage increases in rents and necessaries have been "weighted" (1) in order to adjust them to the proportion of expenditure on each, the ratio adopted for rent and food being one to four, the same as in the 1905 report. The table shows the mean percentage increases (plus) or decreases (equal) thus arrived at, first with regard to population groups, and second with regard to the georgraphical groups of Lancashire and Chesire, the Midlands, and Wales and Monmouth:—

		Rents	Retail prices.	Rents and retail price combined
London	Middle zone	4	12	9
	Inner zone	6	12	8
	Outer zone	2	10	8
14 towns of population over 250,000		0.4	13	10.5
26 towns between 100,000 and 250,000		3.7	14.2	12.1
3 towns between 50,000 and 100,000.....		0.5	13.8	11.1
24 towns between 14,000 and 50,000.....		1.9	13.6	11.3
Lanes. & Cheshire (17 towns)		3.4	15.8	13.3
Midlands (14 towns)		0.4	14.4	11.6
Wales and Mon (4 towns)		4.3	15	12.9

Summarising the percentage increases between 1905 and 1912 in the towns considered as a whole the following means of the percentage changes in each of the 88 towns are shown—

Rents .....Increase of 1.8 per cent.
Retail prices .....Increase of 13.7 per cent.
Rents & retail prices combined .....Increase of 11.3 per cent.

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Retail prices Increase of 13.7 per cent.
Rents and Retail pricos combined Increase of 11.3 per cent.

THE AVERAGE INCREASE.

To arrive at the average increase the percentage changes are "Weighted" according to the populations. The result gives a general increase of rents in the largest towns, omitting London, of 1.2 per cent. whilst with regard to retail prices the average increase is 13.7 per cent. the same as the mean percentage in each of the 88 towns. The average increase in rents and retail prices combined, omitting London is 11.2 per cent. The inclusion in this scheme of "Weighting" the figures for the London area, with its six million inhabitants, its decreased rents, and its coparatively low increase in retail prices, has an appreciable influence on the general increase; the percentage increase in rent is converted into a decrease of 0.3 per cent; the increase in retail prices (13.7 per cent). is reduced to 13 per cent; and the increase in rents and retail prices combined (11.3 per cent.) to 10.3 per cent.

PRICES NOW HIGHER THAN FOR 25 YEARS.

The extent to which the advance in prices recorded above is part of a general movement in prices over a period of years may be gathered from the series of index numbers already referred to. The index number of retail prices of food in London shows that the advance in prices between 1905 and 1912 is the continuation of a general upward movement which commenced about 1896, since which year retail food prices in London appear to have risen by about 25 per cent. The year 1896, however, was the last year of a long period in which, on the whole, prices were falling heavily, and in 1877 (the earliest year for which the statistics are available) retail prices of food in London were over 60 per cent. higher than in 1896.

The retail prices o fcoal in London were also at their lowest point during the last twenty years in 1896; they rose to a high level in 1800, which was not maintained subsequently, and in 1912, excluding the period of temporary high prices owing to the coal strike, were little above the average of the previous ten years, though considerably above the prices of the nineties.

In regard to commodities for which statistics of retail prices are not available the index numbers of whole-

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The authorities of the Calcutta Medical College have reported to the local police the mysterious disappearance of a military student named H. D. Hall. This student was last seen on Saturday evening and was missed shortly afterwards. The affair has caused a sensation among the fellow students of Hall.

THREATS TO LORD ROTHSCHILD.

A BLACKMAIL PLOT.

ELECTRIC BELL TRAP

Lord Rothschild gave evidence at Bow-street on August 8, when Heinrich Kremmerskothen, aged 20, who was charged with attempting to obtain £30,400 from him by blackmail, was committed for trial at the Old Bailey. Kremmerskothen, before being sent for trial, asked that he should be medically examined and that a medical certificate should be produced not to prove he was mad, but that he had had a fall when six months old. "This has been brought about," he continued, "owing to a life of extravagance."

Opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Travers Humphreys said the prisoner had made a full confession. Counsel read the letters to Lord Rothschild, the first of which (asking for the sum of £30,400 for the funds of the "Committee of the ——,") said that "the following advertisement" in the "Times":

Golden ring with diamonds lost near Covent Garden Opera, £5 reward,

would show consent. It went on to indicate where the notes should be hidden at Appenrodt's, and concluded:—

THREATS OF THE "COMMITTEE."

"If you would do a mistake as not to do these orders the committee has concluded your death in the following cases:—

1. In case you should inform the police or try any other tricks.
2. In case we should not find the mentioned advertisement in the "Times."
3. In case we should not get the money or you would make "bar" (stop) the notes against payment.
4. In case you would make arrest the man who has to fetch the money.
5. In case you should prove dangerous in the future for your company, and if you should succeed in catching the man, Miss Alice Rothschild should have to die, too.

"Please think it all over very well, and consider that our connections enable us to keep a strict eye on your steps. Consider further that it is not a good joke to be against us, as we use to act sharply. . . ."

A SUCCESSFUL TRAP.

An advertisement, "The affair is settled with £100" brought a third threatening letter. The prisoner was captured by an electric bell trap in Appendrodt's. The police put three Bank of Engraving notes such as they are accustomed to find in the hands of swindlers, in the hole, and arranged an electric bell so that it would ring when the notes were touched.

Lord Rothschild's evidence concerning the receipt of the letters was interpreted to the prisoner, who was described as a German clerk. "Do you know this man?" asked counsel. "No; I have never seen him before," replied Lord Rothschild.

Chief Inspector Hawkins stated that after arrest the prisoner wrote a letter to Lord Rothschild, which said:

Can you forgive me what I have done? If so, my lord, let me have again my freedom and the chance of being an honest man.

Oh, dear Lord Rothschild, let me not stay in prison. I have the best intention to make good what I have done. What will become of me if I become an outcast and am sent to prison?

GOT THE IDEA IN A NOVEL.

A long statement to the magistrate which had been translated, stated "the two principal motives which induced me to this action:

Firstly, that my parents could no longer allow me the means for a further sojourn.

Secondly, the reading of a book, 'Casanova and Latude.'

"This is rather strange," continued the letter, "but I found the idea for a situation in this book. . . . I dispatched the first letter to Lord R. with the intention to court and obtain his favour, by sending him a second letter to inform him that I had overheard two persons speak about him in Hyde Park in a manner giving cause for suspicion."

SCENE IN GERMAN HOTEL.

AN ENGLISH MAN'S ANSWER.

A strange Anglo-German incident is reported from Rathenow, a town of 2,500 inhabitants, thirty miles west of Berlin, where Prince Ernest of Cumberland is at present serving with his regiment, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

A party of motorists from Liverpool were conversing at a table in an hotel, when their speech and manners were mimicked by a commercial traveller from Western Germany. The private secretary of one of the party considered himself invited, if not compelled, to retaliate. The result was, says the "Standard" Berlin correspondent, that he was arrested by the police, and finally released on bail.

A couple law cases have arisen from the affair, as the German is prosecuting the secretary for injuries received, and the secretary is bringing a cross-action for libel. The "Lokal Anzeiger" gives a version of the incident according to which the Englishman threw the contents of his glass in the German's face and followed it up with a blow on the head with a beer mug.

LONDON AS WORLD'S PLEASURE CENTRE.

NO "OFF" SEASON NOW FOR BIG HOTELS.

THE NEW ERA.

The days when a big London hotel closed several floors during the "off" season are over. Now-a-days, except, perhaps, in the ultra-fashionable establishments, a West End hotel is as busy during the holiday months as at any other time of the year.

The manager of one of the leading hotels, in an interview with a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette," explained why this is so.

"The activity in London hotels during the so-called 'dead' season," he said, "is a feature that is becoming more marked each year. The reason is a simple one, and one that a writer discussed in the "Pall Mall Gazette" only a few weeks ago, namely, London is fast becoming the world's great pleasure centre.

"Thus, at a time when London society, in its widest sense, has scattered in many directions, holiday-makers from America, the Colonies, France, Germany, and other countries are flocking into the metropolis. The growth of this movement may be judged by the ever-increasing demand for hotel accommodation.

"It is a debatable point as to whether the erection of the large, modern, and luxurious establishments attracted visitors to the present enormous extent, or the increasing influx created the necssity of such up-to-date accommodation. A bit of both, probably.

STAFFS KEPT UP.

"Of course, hotels that cater more especially for entertaining, such as banquets, balls, dinner and supper parties, are to some extent affected by the holiday season, but not nearly so much as the uninitiated would imagine. For instance, no change is made in the permanent staff. You see, at this season about one-third of the kitchen staff is continuously on holidays.

"As to the waiters, it must be remembered that a certain proportion are 'extras,' engaged either for special occasions or for the season. Those who are engaged for the season follow the guests around the various resorts, and automatically gravitate back to London. But, as I have said, the holiday-making guests from abroad fill the gap made by our own countrymen, who themselves have gone abroad, and thus the staff of waiters cannot be very much reduced.

"And when our friends from abroad return to their homelands, English society is due back in London. Thus, hotel life in these days is continuously active during all the seasons of the year. And what applies to hotels applies with equal force to the West End shops and theatres. As with us, their 'seasons' are becoming one season—and that all the year. The new era in which London as a pleasure centre has truly entered means much to London's prosperity."

A "PAYING HOSPITAL."

ENGLISH FREEMASONS' SCHEME.

The establishment in London of a paying hospital on self-supporting and economical lines will meet a want long appreciated and expressed by a large class of the community. A scheme on these lines is now being developed by English Freemasons, and will speedily take shape, writes the "Westminster Gazette."

A few months ago the Grand Lodge of English Freemasonry expressed its approval of the scheme for establishing what was described as a "Masonic Nursing Home." The matter had been considered carefully by the Board of General Purposes, and it was as a result of that consideration, following, as it did, upon discussions between the sponsors of the scheme and the leading medical authorities and examinations of the scheme by experts, that the Grand Lodge gave its approval.

The scheme is an effort by the Masonic body to meet a growing demand by the self-reliant and deserving classes, of which the rank and file of Freemasonry is itself composed, who are not perhaps overburdened with this world's goods, but are anxious in times of stress to avoid public charity, and yet are unable, in periods of illness, to afford the outlay demanded by the existing nursing homes and the attendant expenses.

Several experiments in this direction have been mooted in recent years. One is already in successful operation in Edinburgh. The Masonic Craft in this country is eager to establish a second, not less successful, and under the aegis of Grand Lodge there is little doubt that the important work will quickly be carried into practical effect.

The institution will provide, on a contributory basis, a nursing home for Freemasons, the facilities being probably extended from the outset to their wives and families. It will be located in London, and will contain accommodation in the first place for thirty-two patients, with the necessary staff. The total fund to be raised for the purpose is £30,000, which will provide an adequate reserve, and should the institution, as the sponsors hope, be self-supporting from the out-set, the balance may be available towards the cost of establishing another institution in the provinces, probably in Lancashire or Yorkshire.

The scheme has the cordial support of the leaders of the Craft, the Pro. Grand Master, Lord Ampthill, the Deputy-Grand Master, the Right Hon. T. F. Halsey, and many Provincial Grand Masters and other leading members of the fraternity, together with the most prominent medical Masons. A powerful committee has been constituted, and is preparing to appeal to the Craft.

Already substantial contributions have been promised towards the good work, which is of great public importance, for if it should prove a success there is little doubt that it will lead to numerous other efforts on similar lines outside the Craft. For years past there has been a long felt need for an intermediary institution between the charitable public hospitals and the expensive nursing institutions.

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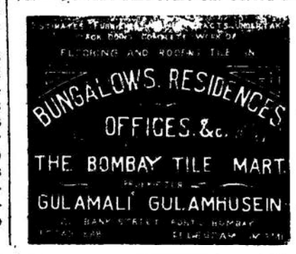

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NOISE OF STREETS.

OUTWARD SIGN OF WASTED ENERGY.

HOW IT MUST BE DONE.

"It is more than time that a stand- was established for noise as it has for light, heat, electricity, and undred other things," says the ngineer." "Noise has crept upon us unaware with the coming of mechanical engineering; we are only vaguely conscious have great it is, only vaguely conscious that it is bad for us, or long ago we should have taken steps to reduce or stop it."

"We speak to each other of the refreshment we feel when we leave the noise of a great city for the quietness of the country, but we rarely seem to grasp the fact that if we made our cities silent we could work longer and better, and the end of the day would not leave us half so tired and jaded as it does now. Doctors tell us that nerve complaints are growing more common; they put it down to the strenuous life, and they do not take enough account of the effect of the never-ending din in which business is conducted. In many an office the windows must be kept fast shut all day; they must even be doubled in some streets, or conversation in an ordinary voice is impossible. Our streets are pandemonium, and day by day they get worse.

WHEN VANS RUMBLED ALONG.

"Men spoke in the past with force and point if a van or two rumbled along the road and broke their comparative quietness. Now we are rarely afflicted by the solitary rumbling van, but in its place we have a never-ending torrent of noisy vehicles rushing past our doors. And the end has not been reached. The show at Olympia has left us in no doubt that soon the commercial motor vehicles will drive horse-drawn traffic wholly from our streets, and the tumult in which we live and work will be worse than ever. If only for a day, for an hour, all traffic could move silently we should wake, where now we sleep, to the fact that noise is a nuisance to be put down as ruthlessly as smell and dust and darkness have been.

WASTED VIBRATION.

"Noise, it must never be forgotten, is *the outward sign of wasted energy*. It can be caused, and caused only, by vibration. That vibration may be set up by hammering, shaking, or friction. These are three cardinal sins of mechanical engineering. The engineer should always be on the look out for them, always seeking to reduce them to the minimum. The sounds in an engine-room tell us at once whether the engine is running well or not, and we say it is well adjusted, and well kept, according to the degree of noise it makes. We should like it to be quite silent, and we should know that if it were it would be more efficient.

IMPACT AND VIBRATION.

"It is so with all mechanical devices. Take, for example, the case of driving-chains. The old link and sprocket was an inefficient and noisy means of transmitting power. The silent chain has reduced the noise enormously, and the efficiency has risen in consequence. Power was wasted in the impact of link on tooth, and in friction. With very high-speed machinery noise is multiplied because the blows fall more frequently or because vibration is set up more energetically. But the cure for high and for slow speed machinery is the same. Friction we need not consider; it is such an obvious power waster that it has long ago been mastered. Not so impact and vibration.

NOISY MOTORS.

"Let anyone listen to a motor-cab rushing through the streets on a quiet night, and he will recognise how much noise may be made without the assistance of friction. That it is preventable we know from the fact that motor-cars which are silent save for the noise of their wheels upon the road are seen from time to time. All cars could be the same would the public but insist on it, and it will insist on it when it awakes to the fact that the noise in which it lives is doing it actual bodily harm.

"The noise can be dealt with in three ways. The fundamental way is to get rid of the cause. The next is to remove all those things which augment it, the last is to smother it. Such noises as that made by an open or half-silenced exhaust ought to be absolutely forbidden for vehicles of every kind, for the motor-cycle as well as for the motor-car. It is quite intolerable that the motor-cycle should be allowed to career through our streets making more noise than a large car. Exhaust can be made, and should be made, on all cars, large or small, pleasure or commercial, absolutely silent. It should be no excuse that the full power of the engine cannot be developed if a silencer is used; that has nothing to do with the suffering public. Then again the violent changing of the gear, all too common with the taxi-cab driver, ought to be forbidden. There is no need for it. The self-respecting driver of a private car never thinks of doing it; why should the driver of a public vehicle? Rattling and vibration are two things which can be stopped by proper up-keep and proper design. Noise of gearing can be greatly reduced by good design and good workmanship, but it must always exist in some degree.

SMOTHER IT.

"The only thing then is to smother it, to box it in, and to insulate the noisy part from anything that may act as a sounding-board. A great deal of noise is due to carelessness and thoughtlessness. Bad fastening on mudguards, on bonnets, and so on, are responsible for much. And so on with many other parts. With a little more care in design, with a wiser selection of material, with more careful upkeep, a great improvement could be effected. Again we say, the fact that some cars run almost noiselessly proves that all could.

"Sooner or later the public will arise and protest against the noise they now endure, and the matter will be put in the hands of the police or some road authority.

A MEASURE FOR NOISE.

"*An instrument will be provided which will measure the quantity of noise made as readily as a gasmeter measures the quantity of gas burned.* It is easy to conceive the form it may take. A standard will be established, and every vehicle, according to its class, will have to fall within that standard. Every vehicle that is suspected will be required to prove before the instrument that it was not guilty. At first the standard will be low, but year by year it will be raised until at length something like reasonable silence will be attained. The motor-car engineer requires some stimulus of the kind. It is only because he is not forced to make vehicles silent that he allows them to be noisy. As soon as the noisy car is forbidden on the streets it will cease to exist. The industry has passed the stage where such a regulation could hinder it; it could do it nothing but good, for the reduction of noise means the improvement of mechanical engineering."

PRISONER OF THE MAHDI.

DEATH OF FATHER OHRWALDER.

The death was announced on August 9th, of Father Ohrwalder at Omdurman, and the event, says the "Times," recalls one of the many romantic stories in the bloodstained annals of the Soudan.

Joseph Ohrwalder was born in May, 1856, at Lana, near Meran, and having been trained as a missionary at Verona, went out to Cairo in 1879. In the following year he proceeded to Khartoum by way of Suakin and Berber, and in December, 1881, reached the Austrian mission station of Delen, which lies to the South-west of El Obeid and on the borders of Dar Nuba and Kordofan.

A few months later saw the rise of the Dervish movement under the Mahdi, Mohammed Ahmed, whose conquest of the Soudan, culminating in the capture of Khartoum and the death of Gordon, was to involve the British and Egyptian Governments in seventeen years of political and military embarassments. The missionaries being in great danger from the fanatical followers of the Mahdi, endeavoured to flee, but fell into the hands of the Dervish leader, who was engaged in the siege of El Obeid.

From that time onwards until his escape from Omdurman in November, 1891, Ohrwalder was the prisoner, first of the Mahdi, and after June, 1885, of his successor, the Khalife Abdullah, whose power was finally obliterated at the battle of Omdurman in 1898. The record of his experiences was published in 1892 with the title "Ten Years' Ca, tivity in the Mahdi's Camp."

The interest aroused by this first-hand evidence of a page of history hitherto shrouded in much obscurity was immense. The annihilation of the Hicks expedition, the extermination of the Nubas, the treacherous murder of Colonel Stewart's party, the siege and capture of Khartoum, the death of Gordon, the Khalifa's plans for the invasion of Egypt, and, above all, the amazing story of the sufferings and hardships endured by himself and his fellow-captives, made Ohrwalder's book one of the most vivid descriptions of that troublous time that can be imagined.. Numerous attempts to effect his deliverance were made from Cairo by Archbishop Franz Sogaro, but it was not until the autumn of 1890 that, through the intermediary of a young Arab, Ahmed Hassan, a plan was set on foot which resulted in the following year in the escape of Ohrwalder and the two surviving sisters of the mission by means of a dash on camels across the desert to the Egyptian outposts at Korosko. After a short stay in his native country. Ohrwalder returned to Egypt in 1892 in the hope of continuing the missionary work so rudely interrupted ten years before.

DANGER OF HOT BATHS.

In the section upon thermal treatment, presided over by Sir Lauder Brunton, Dr. Fortescue Fox said, in the course of his address on thermal debility, that his experience had tended to convince him that many people suffered from the excessive use of hot baths, says the "Westminister Gazette."

The decline of the Roman influence upon Anglo-Saxons and other nations corresponded (he said) with the time when hot baths became universally and excessively employed. Heat was a stimulant up to a certain point, but when that point was exceeded debilitating effects were the result. In other cases the hot bath was the friend of man and woman, and had valuable stimulating efforts upon the heart and the whole nervous system.

No nation used the hot bath more scientifically than the Japanese, who never allowed its duration to exceed three minutes. Middle-aged and elderly persons should be very careful in taking hot baths, especially where they suffered from any weakness of the heart. The temperature of the bath should never exceed that of the blood. Thermal debility was a difficult and subtle danger of spa practice the effect of which might last for years. The practice of taking "after cures" demonstrated how much people were affected by the hot bath treatment.

MANNERS OF NURSES.

"UTTERLY SPOILT BY THE PUBLIC."

The Medical Congress has come and gone, but the nursing problem remains, says a writer in the "Westminister Gazette." Nothing has been done in the direction of indicating how the working-class and lower middle-class patients are to secure adequate nursing outside the hospitals; and comparatively rich people are as far off as ever from discovering a way to secure a proper return in service for the money they, at least, are able and willing to spend upon the nursing of themselves or their friends.

The indictment sounds formidable enough, but there are strong grounds for believing that the facts sustain it in remarkable degree. Indeed, from the evidence recorded below, it would appear that the question of the manners of nurses might well be made the subject of special and earnest consideration by a representative committee of patients, doctors, and nurses.

WHY NURSES ARE SO NOISY.

In the pages of the "Daily Telegraph" recently a correspondent complained bitterly of the behaviour of five out of six nurses whom he had engaged; and among his many objections to their conduct, he gave a prominent place to their noisiness.

"There is a great deal of truth in the whole of this gentleman's complaint," said a lady with a lifetime's experience of nurses; and most of all is he justified with regard to his charge of noisiness. The nurses are noisy in hospital, where they have to walk about the bare floors; and they remain noisy when there is no longer any need for rushing from one patient to another in the performance of a hundred different duties.

"I have not only been intimately connected with nurses for a quarter of a century in an official capacity, but I have been compelled to employ them for myself, night and day, over long illnesses; and, while I am continually fighting the nurses' battles, and shall always be glad to defend them from unjust attack, I am bound to confess that the time has arrived when, in the best interests of the profession, the manners and general behaviour of the nurses should be brought under public review. So serious has the situation become, indeed, that in many cases ladies and gentlemen are making every effort to avoid the engagement of trained nurses—not because they begrudge the heavy fees and other charges, but because they thoroughly upset the home and in some cases actually retard the recovery of the patient.

"A nurse who goes to a private patient is, as a rule, treated as a guest; and the least she can do in return is to show the same consideration for her host or hostess as that which is extended to herself. But the majority of nurses, however, highly trained in their professional duties, are not sufficiently well-educated to know how to behave themselves. The standard of the probationers, so far as their general education and home-training are concerned, is not so good as it used to be. In confirmation of this, the hospital marons will tell you tha they find it increasingly difficult to secure the right kind of material to train; and for the evils of which our patients throughout England are now complaining, not even a ten years' course in professional training would suffice as a corrective. In addition to their noisiness, trained nurses are frequently careless and indifferent to the comfort of their patients; there are, indeed, many descendants of Mrs. Gamp among our latter-day nurses, in spite of their high training and high fees."

SEEKING FOR THE CAUSE OF THE MISCHIEF.

One lady, well-known in the medical profession for her long and influential connexion with the nursing profession, was inclined to blame the public for what she was pleased to term the present "preposterous behaviour of trained nurses."

"They have been utterly spoilt by the public whom they serve," she said; "and the remedy for the evil will not be easy to find. The nurses, in the majority of cases, are suffering very badly from 'swelled head'; they dictate to their patients in all sorts of ways, and even venture to challenge the doctor's treatment. Everybody who knows the nature of the nurses' training must be aware that they are absolutely incompetent to sit in judgment over the doctor in this way, and their attempt to do so is hardly likely to hasten the patient's recovery.

"One of the principal causes for the present unsatisfactory situation with regard to the behaviour of trained nurses is the well-meant but mischievous expression of gratitude on the part of the wealthier patients or their friends. It is no uncommon thing for a nurse to receive a present of a gold watch at the end of her visit, and sometimes they get substantial gifts of money, in addition to the three or four guineas per week which constitutes the official charge for their services. Well, that kind of thing has been overdone; the women now look upon these extras as a part of their income, and they have come to regard themselves as persons of very great importance.

"The net result of the generosity of the rich patients could scarcely be more deplorable. The nurses frequently assume an arrogant bearing, which is making their appearance in family circles increasingly distasteful, and their demands in fees and personal attention are such that no man with an income below £1,000 per annum can afford to meet them. They have servants set apart to wait upon them; they take their black coffee at the end of the late dinner, and are driven out for daily exercise in the family motor-car or brougham. But when they leave a case in Grosvenor-square they resent the absence of these luxuries in the homes of their poorer patients. And the irony of it all lies in the fact that, in spite of their good wages and constant employment, the nurses very rarely save much money. They have tasted the delights of unrestricted expenditure in the homes of their patients, and they try to keep up the same standard of living at their own expense while waiting for another call.

'In my judgment, it is useless to look to the doctors to introduce the much-needed reform in the behaviour of the nurses. If complaints are made to the doctor by the patients or their friends, the doctor is almost sure to take his nurse's part. It should be possible to put the nurse under the control of the head of the house, just like every other paid helper, whether temporary or permament. At present they are subject to nobody's control; and unless they are ladies by instinct and training they are bound to presume when allowed undue advantages."

PROBABLE REDUCTION OF FEES.

In several quarters the opinion was expressed that the fees of the nurses were likely to be reduced in the near future.

"At present," we were informed, some of the nurses are receiving very heavy fees; but if the present attitude of the public continues there will be more nurses than patients, and the fees will come down. And perhaps when the fees are reduced the nurses themselves may lower their heads a little.

"I always caution my nurse against the temptation of taking their patients' praise too seriously. Only last week, one of them came into my room with a cheque for £25, which she had received as a holiday gift in addition to the ordinary fee of three guineas per week; and I told her to bear in mind that, although she had been privileged to nurse a successful case, there were plenty of other nurses quite as capable as herself who were not equally fortunate in the matter of the reward for their services."

It should, of course, be understood that the existence of the gentle, well-behaved nurse—so much desired in illness—was not denied by any of the critics; but there certainly seems to be a very strong opinion prevailing among the organisers of the profession that the majority of trained nurses are at this juncture in danger of becoming a public nuisance rather than a blessing.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

PUREE A LA PRINCESSE.
LOBSTER A L'AMERICAINE.
SAVOURY CARROT TARTLETS.
CORNED BEEF A LA BOMBAY.
POTATO AND CHEESE PANCAKES.
CHARTREUSE OF ORANGES.

Half fowl As. 8 Lobsters As. 6. Beef As. 9 or 12. Potatoes As. 2. Vegetables As. 6. Eggs As. 6. Odds and Ends As. 4. As. 4. Total Rs. 2-12.

PUREE A LA PRINCESSE.

For this a half-fowl is required. It should be cut into pieces and set to cook but not brown in some good fat in a covered stewpan with an onion and some parsley for ten minutes, and than a seer and a half of water added and allowed to cook for 2 or 3 hours. Strain what is left, which should be only about half a seer. Cook some butter and flour together for thickening it, add the soup gradually and allow it to boil well. Now add any flavouring to taste, all the best part of the meat minced and pounded, the juice of a lime and some milk or undiluted tinned milk. The soup must on no account boil after the meat and have been added.

LOBSTER A L'AMERICAINE.

Cut two or three onions and carrots into slices, add a pinch of mixed herbs and cook them in the pan for some minutes in fat or butter. Cut up the lobster raw and add to them with a glass of sherry and two of hock, or only a little stock made by boiling the shells, and the pulp of three tomatoes rubbed through a sieve. Seal down the lid and cook over a quick fire for about a quarter of an hour shaking the while. Season with pepper and salt, a dash of cayenne and a piece of butter the size of a walnut just before serving.

SAVOURY CARROT TARTLETS.

Wash scrape and finely slice some tender carrots and set them in a pan with a heaped tablespoonful of cooked ham and some butter and cook for 5 minutes, then sprinkle with a dessertspoonful of potato or rice flour, moisten with a little stock and cook till the carrots are soft enough to rub through a sieve. Return to the pan and add a tablespoonful of sherry, the same of cream or undiluted tinned milk, the yolks of two eggs and flavouring to taste, stir over the fire till the mixture thickens a little, let it cool, then stir in the stiffly whipped white of one eggs, line some moulds with pastry and when it is a nice brown, fill in with the puree and bake for 15 minutes.

CORNED BEEF A LA BOMBAY.

The hump is better for this but any nice piece of beef will do. Tell the cook to salt it himself for four hours, only, as that makes it quite as salt as is palateable or wholesome. Do not let him buy it already salted. When removed from the salting mixture. wash it well and then set it to marinade in a mixture of vinegar, pepper, sugar, sherry, pounded green chilli and sliced onion for two hours, turning it constantly so that all parts are dressed with the marinade. Now set it in a closed pan with the marinade, some carrot, onions, and sweet potatoes and a little stock, stand it on a grating in a moderate oven and cook for one or two hours according to the size of the joint; serve with the vegetables and the liquor.

POTATO AND CHEESE PANCAKES

Grate 4 large raw potatoes, moisten with a little milk, mix with the yolks of two raw eggs, a dessertspoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of breadcrumbs, the same of grated cheese, pepper and a little flour and more milk to make a smooth, not too thin, batter. Fry in small lots with more fat than is used for pancakes, sprinkle with grated cheese fold over and serve as hot and as quickly as possible.

CHARTREUSE OF ORANGES.

Peel the oranges and quarter them most carefully so that the juice is not allowed to escape. Make a good jelly with a flavouring of the peel and the juice of five or six oranges with sherry to taste. In a border mould carefully arrange the orange quarters one overlapping the other, with some halved glace cherries, pour in some of the jelly, set it on the ice and repeat till the mould is full. Serve with the centre filled with white of egg whipped to a stiff froth with castor sugar and flavoured with a little grated orange peel and sherry or rum.

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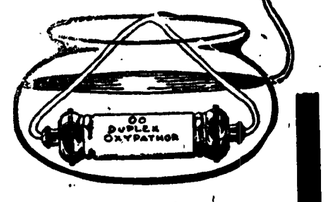

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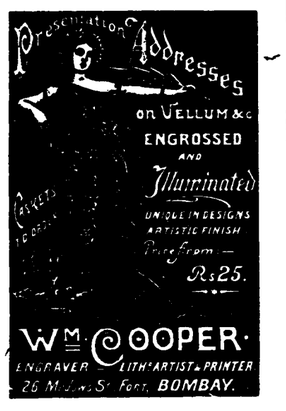

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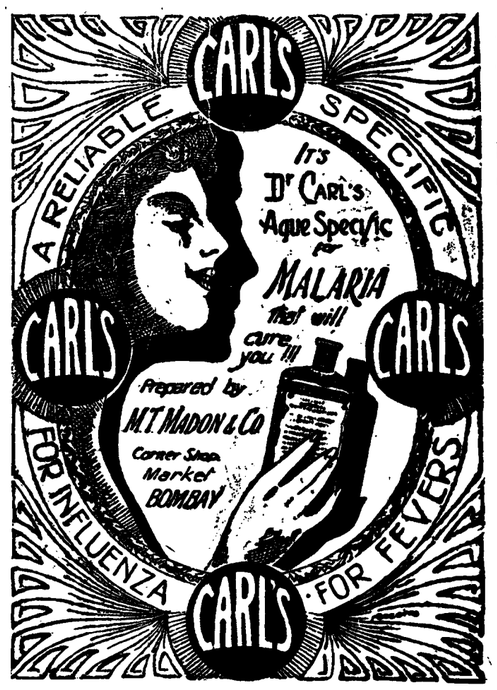

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